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COMMENTATORS ON JANUARY SHULTZ-GROMYKO MEETING

'Only Sensible Path'

LD232301 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpts] Foreign journalists in reports from Moscow and Washington pay attention to the fact that the USSR and the United States have agreed to begin new talks with the aim of reaching mutually acceptable understandings on the whole complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons. At the same time the foreign press notes that the recent speeches by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko point out the only sensible path toward constructive dialogue and toward the return to the process of detente in relations between states.

Eminent politicians in the West have reacted to the report of the forthcoming meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and George Shultz in Geneva. The United States wishes to begin these discussions, stated Robert McFarlane, national security adviser to the President, in a spirit of honest compromise and a desire to reach results. We are interested in the future and not history, he stressed.

The world waits for Washington's assurances about its readiness for constructive dialogue to be backed up by real steps aimed at strengthening universal security and removing the threat of nuclear war.

'Entirely New Set of Talks'

LD231724 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Viktor Olenichev commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to begin a new set of talks with a view to reaching mutually acceptable agreementson a whole range of questions concerning nuclear and outer space weapons. The Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, and the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, will meet in Geneva on 7 and 8 next January in order to develop a joint understanding on the subjects and objectives for negotiations. More on this from Viktor Olenichev of Radio Moscow:

The announcement has drawn much comment throughout the world. No wonder. The Soviet Union and the United States bear special responsibility for peace. In the present international situation their relations are particularly important. Not surprisingly, there is a strong public sentiment in favor of a turn for the better in these relations. At the same time there have been claims in the West that the new talks will be a resumption of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms reductions in Europe. These claims were flatly dismissed at a Thursday briefing at the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press center. The head of the ministry's press service. Vladimir Lomeyko, said they were absolutely incorrect. He said the idea was to begin a new set of talks to reach mutually acceptable arrangement on the entire range of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons. That is what the announcement said, which was agreed on by the two countries in advance.

The Foreign Ministry briefing clarified one more question, on which there has also been speculation in the Western press. This question is whether or not the impending talks will deal with medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and if so whether it is to be assumed that the Soviet Union is giving up its earlier precondition that the United States remove all its missiles from Western Europe.

The Soviet stand on this matter is crystal clear. It is going to be an entirely new set of talks and not a continuation of the old talks which were broken off and could have resumed only if the new American medium-range missiles had been withdrawn from Western Europe.

As for the topics to be discussed at the new talks. they are to be fixed at the forthcoming meeting in Geneva between Foreign Minister Gromyko and Secretary of State Shultz. As was pointed out at the briefing at the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press center, Konstantin Chernenko, Andrey Gromyko and other Soviet leaders have said more than once that the Soviet Union has always been interested in honest, equal, and businesslike talks with the United States to discuss a wide range of problems including those concerning nuclear and space weapons. As they went on to exchange views the two sides agreed to begin new talks.

'Announcement Inspires Hope'

LD2 40306 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] We follow with commentary written by Viktor Vasilyev of our staff in which he analyzes the situation in connection with the announced new Soviet-American talks. Here is what he writes:

The announcement that the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to begin fresh talks on nuclear and space weapons has aroused the feeling of relief throughout the world. This announcement inspires hope that the current dangerous development of the situation on the world arena, fraught with a nuclear catastrophe, will be halted. However, alongside these hopes concern remains, both for the results of the planned talks and for the destiny of relations between East and West which, to a great extent, depends on the outcome of these negotiations.

One does not have to be a skilled politician to see that the world situation has still deteriorated more since the termination of the Geneva talks between Moscow and Washington. The threat of war has noticeably increased, for during this time the nuclear arsenals of the United States have grown bigger and in response to this corresponding measures have been taken by the Soviet Union. This has resulted in more nuclear warheads appearing and in less time to take decisions, and we now have less trust between the member states of the two main military and political blocs -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact. From this one can understand the concern of millions of men and women. Their hopes, too, can be understood with the resumption of the Soviet-American dialogue. Mankind has come face to face with the urgent need of curbing the ever-growing spiral of the arms race; to stop the nuclear undermining of the earth. And apparently the most important role in this could be played by the achievement of mutually acceptable agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting and reducing nuclear and space weapons.

In this connection, Viktor Vasilyev continues, it is worthwhile recalling just why the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on strategic weapons and on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe were frustrated. This is necessary to make clear the positions both sides are taking in the negotiations and what can be expected from the new meeting. The cause of the breakdown of the Geneva talks was: one, Washington's unwillingness to reach an agreement with Moscow on the basis of the principle of equality and like security. Indeed, what did the American proposals call for? They called for the Soviet Union to reduce unilaterally the basis of its strategic nuclear forces and, following this, to restructure them in accordance with the pattern and likeness of the American forces; while in Europe the Soviet Union was to leave the same number of medium-range missiles as the number brought there by the United States.

With this American understanding of equality, NATO would have had 400 nuclear warheads extra. Actually this is 400 new Hiroshimas. This would have left the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies with no counterbalance to this threat. Besides, Washington would have had the chance of sending its lethal cargo to the territory of the Soviet Union with the help of medium-range missiles sited in Western Europe, while the Soviet medium-range missiles, as is known, cannot reach American territory. This is how Washington's stance looked like on the Soviet-American negotiations. This stance was aimed at military superiority. Naturally, this stance could not lead to mutually acceptable agreement while the siting of American medium-range nuclear missiles in some European countries made it impossible to continue the talks and it was this that torpedoed them. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that it is ready to sit down at the negotiating table but it does not want to talk for the sake of talk. It was and remains ready for serious and constructive dialogue, for searching for solutions to real limitations and reductions of nuclear weapons, to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space. As the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, declared: On our part we are ready to engage in talks and to engage in them energetically. This is precisely what is necessary. More, our proposals are practical proposals and I stress they represent practical ways of achieving this objective.

As we have already said, Viktor Vasilyev continues, the American medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe have acquired the nature of strategic weapons because they can reach Soviet territory, and this means that from now on it is necessary to examine the question of strategic armaments and medium-range nuclear weapons in close connection with one another. And another highly important circumstance must be taken into consideration: The striving of the American Administration to begin a large-scale space arms race. It is obvious that such a plan is inconceivable with the reaching of agreement on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments, both strategic and medium-range. All this indicates the need of having a comprehensive approach to the questions of both nuclear and space weapons.

In conclusion, Viktor Vasilyev writes that the main thing is to confirm with deeds the statements on a wish to reach agreement on a just and mutually acceptable basis on the most important questions of our time. This is precisely what has not been confirmed by the American Administration up till now.

The meeting of the Soviet and American foreign ministers planned for working out a joint understanding of the substance and tasks of the negotiations will, to a great extent show just how seriously Washington is approaching them now.

'CYNICISM' OF MCFARLANE REMARK ON MISSILES NOTED

LD252049 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 25 TASS -- The United States does not intend to stop the deployment of its first strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This was confirmed today by the President's assistant for National Security McFarlane. Speaking in the "Face the Nation" CBS television program, he groundlessly stated that a moratorium on the deployment of American missiles supposedly would undermine hopes for arms control.

The cynicism of this statement is obvious. It is common knowledge that it is the deployment of the latest American nuclear arms in Europe in an attempt to disrupt the existing strategic balance between the USSR and the United States that brought about the frustration of the Geneva talks, undermined the possibility of reaching agreement in the field of arms control and sharply increased tension in the world.

DMITRIYEV DISCUSSES WAY TO IMPROVE USSR-U.S. TIES

OW221457 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Nov 84

[From the Novosti newscast: "International Commentary" by commentator Vladimir Dmitriyev]

[Text] U.S. public opinion advocates the constructive development of Soviet-American relations and a rapid solution to the pressing problems of disarmament and international security.

[Begin Dmitriyev recording] Hello, comrades. The American mass media is now again turning to the results of the presidential election in the country. However, assessments and judgments are not related to the past, but primarily to the future and what it will be like in the coming 4 years of the President's mandate.

As you know, Reagan, in concluding his election campaign, changed his tone regarding a number of important international problems. The President, apparently taking into account the mood of Americans, considered it necessary to speak out in favor of Soviet-American dialogue, which would assist the normalization of relations between the two powers and the cause of easing tension in the world. Incidentally, precisely this approach, although in the form of a promise, contributed -- among other reasons -- to the reelection of Reagan to a second presidential term.

Americans of the most varied political views are beginning to more distinctly realize that there is not and cannot be a reasonable alternative to the relaxation of tension and the improvement of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Here, for instance, is data of a public opinion poll that has just been conducted in a number of American cities by the Gallup Institute. Nearly 80 percent of Americans support the achievement of a USSR-U.S. agreement on the question of banning nuclear weapons tests and a freeze on nuclear arsenals. In other words, they support constructive dialogue.

It is completely obvious that this agreement and the solution of other pressing disarmament problems would meet the interests of the Soviet and American peoples and all mankind. Our goals are clear and invariable: We are resolutely opposed to confrontation. This is what Soviet peace initiatives relate to. We advocate improvement of Soviet-American relations.

As regards the United States, the coming months will also show how much Washington takes account of words and action and how much it is prepared to fulfill the promises given to voters. As Comrade Chernenko emphasized in answering questions of the NBC television company, the point is for the United States to join us in a search for practical solutions to concrete problems. [end recording]

TASS REPORTS ON PROGRESS AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD231424 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Stockholm November 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov and Aleksandr Stepanenko report:

The movement of peace champions who come out for the termination of the arms race, for the return to detente, for achieving concrete results at the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe which is under way in the Swedish capital is gaining momentum in Sweden.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador at Large Oleg Grimevskiy told activists of the branch of the Union of "Sweden-Soviet Union" Societies in Goteborg -- one of the biggest industrial and cultural centres of the country -- about the work of this important political forum.

Acute political struggle over the buring problems of European security is going on at plenary sessions of the Stockholm forum, at bilateral and multilateral meetings of delegates, he said. The problem which overshadows all others today is now to ward off the threat of a nuclear war, how to find a way to stop the arms race and to create the situation in the world in which people would not be fearful of the morrow. This is how the priority tasks of today were set forth by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko in answers to questions of the "NBC" television company.

The Stockholm forum can and ought to contribute to their solution. Its agenda includes major initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Our country has set an unprecedented political example by pledging unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This move met with broad response at the conference.

The number of delegations which seek to outlaw in the international arena the use of military force and favor the concluding of an effective treaty to this effect, the way it is proposed by the Soviet Union, is growing. Earlier the NATO countries were unanimous in their opposition to it, while today no one dares to openly oppose the discussion in Stockholm of the non-use of force.

The U.S. also voices its readiness to discuss this problem, although it does not show any intention to hold businesslike and serious talks. The essence of its position boils down to the mere repetition of what has been said about the non-use of force in the U.N. Charter. Added to it is the whole package of NATO proposals aimed at making transparent the military activities of the Soviet Union and its allies. The stand assumed so far by the U.S. delegation at the Stockholm conference shows that the U.S. is interested not in the consolidation of European security, but in attaining unilateral advantages.

The work of the Stockholm conference shows that the struggle for the consolidation of scurity and the improvement of the political climate in Europe will not be easy, the Soviet representataive stressed. And still, there are prospects that the Stockholm forum can be a success. They are based on the profound interest of all the countries and peoples in preventing a nuclear war, in strengthening security and peace. The Soviet Union is ready for businesslike cooperation with all those who strive to achieve these goals.

SECOND U.S. ASAT TEST TERMED 'IRRESPONSIBLE'

PM211401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel A. Timofeyev "Military-Political Commentary": "Irresponsible Step by Washington"]

[Text] On 13 November the United States carried out a second test of the ASAT antisatellite system (the first was held back in January). Thereby yet another step has been taken on the path toward the militarization of space.

This irresponsible step has been taken by Washington against the clearly expressed will of an overwhelming majority of world states, which supported the well-known UN decision on the inadmissibility of a space arms race, and against the demands of numerous organizations and the general public in the United States itself.

Washington talks a lot about the fact that constructive changes have allegedly appeared in its approach to the problems of space weapons. However, this has not been proved by practical deeds. The United States does not wish to ban space weapons. It is counting on gaining military superiority through space and for that reason is rushing to develop an extensive program to create such weapons: antisatellite, antimissile, and so forth. Billions of dollars are being allocated for these purposes. At a conference of radio and television company directors, Pentagon chief Weinberger spoke openly in favor of a space arms race, while his assistant Perle pointed out that the United States will in any case modernize its space weapons arsenal. This is the Pentagon's viewpoint, and it effectively determines Washington's position on questions of space militarization.

The United States has been working on antisatellite weapons for a long time now. In the sixties it was the first to create and deploy two such systems -- one on Kwajalein Island and one on Johnston Island in the Pacific. These systems can be rapidly put back into action if desired. The shuttle spacecraft and also -- as has been admitted to the United States itself -- the Titan missile system on the Vandenberg test site also have antisatellite potential.

However, even this is not enough for the Pentagon. At present, in addition to the development of a large-scale antimissile defense system, the United States is completing the creation of a third new antisatellite system: an airborne system based on an F-15 fighter.

Tests on the ASAT system could whip up the arms race even more and have a negative influence on future prospects for using space for peaceful purposes. While the USSR -- in the interests of resolving the question of averting the militarization of space -- unilaterally established a moratorium on launching antisatellite systems on other states, including the United States, to act in the same way, Washington "reacted" to this with its latest test of the ASAT system, thereby demonstrating its intention to transform space into an arena of military rivalry.

The problem of preventing the militarization of space concerns all mankind. It will be a fatal mistake if space becomes an arena of the arms race and a bridgehead of aggression and war. Everything must be done, and this is how the Soviet Union is acting, to prevent such a turn of events.

Washington obviously imagined that it had found a way of "outstripping" the other side using space. But this is an impossible hope. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed, "We are well aware of the threat that the rash adventurist actions of the aggressive circles of imperialism post for mankind today, and we say out loud...that we are not demanding military superiority we have no intention of dictating our will to others, but we will not permit the established military balance to be broken. Let nobody have the slightest doubt: We will continue to see to it that we strengthen our country's defense capability and that we have sufficient means to cool the hot heads of bellicose adventurists." What has been said is clear enough.

SOLTON ARGUES FOR RATIFYING NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD241638 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] We continue commenting on the replies of the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko to the American television company NBC. They contain concrete proposals which, if heeded, could curb the nuclear arms race. In the commentary that follows, Yuriy Solton discusses one of them.

Once every 3 weeks the land in the American state of Nevada is shattered by powerful explosions. They are not earthquakes but underground nuclear tests of a tremendous force. Charges of a capacity of up to 150 kilotons are blasted. This equals in capacity 150,000 tons of ordinary explosives. Let's recall for comparison's sake that the capacity of the American atom bomb which destroyed the Japanese city of Hiroshima in August 1945 and killed almost all its citizens didn't exceed 18 to 20 kilotons. Nuclear waste is now another headache to experts. But there is a problem which is more important and urgent. The tests mean that nuclear arms are being perfected, that new types are coming into being, and that the nuclear arms race is being spurred on. Naturally the Soviet Union has to take countermeasures. But this is not our choice.

In his replies to NBC Konstantin Chernenko reaffirmed the importance of an agreement on an immediate stop to all nuclear arms tests. The real opportunity for that does exist. At the end of the seventies the Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain held negotiations on that score. Almost all the major issues were decided upon, including verification. It's only technical details that were to be finalized. But yielding to the pressure of the military who are still cherishing hope of securing a military superiority, official Washington decided to abandon further negotiations.

Today the American Administration talks much about the need to slow down and halt the nuclear arms race. If so then I see no reason why the United States shouldn't heed the Soviet Union's proposal and work jointly with it on a final version of an agreement that would ban totally nuclear arms tests. Without tests there will be no perfection of nuclear arms, and this means that the nuclear arms race will be slowed down. The United States could prove in practice the sincerity of its statements in favor of nuclear arms reductions if it agreed to ratify Soviet-American treaties on underground nuclear tests signed almost 10 years ago.

There have also been other initiatives on nuclear disarmament put forward by the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko recently. They are simple, easy to carry through and effective at the same time. The nuclear danger could be removed if the United States heeded the Soviet proposal and agreed to freeze its nuclear arsenals both qualitatively and quantitatively, if the United States reached an agreement with the Soviet Union on the prevention of the militarization of space, or if Washington followed the Soviet Union's example and pledged not to be the first to use nuclear arms.

The search for practical solutions to all these problems is a vital necessity. The question is either the arms race and the danger of a catastrophe or disarmament and peaceful coexistence. There is no other choice. Our policy, Konstantin Chernenko declared again recently, remains unchanged. We won't slacken our efforts against the war threat and for a better international situation. This is the primary task facing mankind today and we are convinced that every single state should contribute to its solution.

SOLTON NOTES VIRTUES OF NUCLEAR ARMS FREEZE

LD211628 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Excerpts] We continue to comment on the replies of the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko to questions from the American NBC television network. The interview was published last weekend. It touched in particular on the problems of a nuclear arms freeze. Now what is the essence of the problem? Details from our commentator Yuriy Solton:

Some people say that the nuclear arms problem is a complex one, difficult to solve. Tomorrow it will be even more complex. Concrete and at the same time effective steps can be easily taken even today.

For example, the Soviet Union suggests freezing immediately all the nuclear arsenals in quantity and in quality. That move could be first made, by the Soviet Union and the United States to set an example to the other nuclear powers.

Such a call has come from the leaders of six states of Asia, Europe, Africa, and Latin America. Most countries in the United Nations favor a freeze. Many American demand it. But official Washington says "No." Why does it do so? What perfidy does it see in the Soviet proposal?

The idea is to immediately agree to stop the quantitative buildup in all components of nuclear arsenals, including all types of delivery vehicles and the nuclear charges to them, to renounce the development of nuclear weapons of new types, to establish a moratorium on all tests of nuclear weapons and to stop the production of fissionable materials for the weapons.

With the existing military strategic parity between the USSR and the United States of America no one's security will be damaged. The two countries would still have enough nuclear arms left to destroy one another several times over. But the gain from a freeze for all people on earth would be great. The nuclear arms race would be brought to a halt. That would decisively facilitate reaching subsequent agreements about reducing such armament and eliminating them completely in the long run. Other steps could be taken in parallel, as the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has proposed, that is to bring to an end the drafting of an accord about a total and universal ban on nuclear tests, to agree about preventing the spread of the arms race to other spheres not yet involved in the race, first of all, about preventing the militarization of outer space. There are quite a few other measures that if carried out would greatly reduce the nuclear menace. But the issues President Chernenko mentioned in his interview are the most pressing ones and most easily solvable. If the United States joins the Soviet Union in the search for practical agreements on the issues, the cause of nuclear disarmament could be moved from the dead point.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROPOSAL CALLED 'FARCE'

LD221011 Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 22 TASS -- A group of experts, who have been appointed at the administration's request by the U.S. Academy of Sciences, have recommended that some stocks of chemical weapons in the United States be destroyed. Bourgeois mass media immediately hurried to portray the experts' recommendations as a "constructive contribution" to the cause of full destruction of chemical armaments.

However, experts suggest destroying mainly those chemical weapons stocks which, as they write themselves, have sprung a leak, became obsolete and unserviceable. Some of the stocks are already more than 40 years old and their storage poses a threat both to the personnel of the chemical depots and to the residents of the nearby populated localities. Besides, the experts report does not say anything about newest types of chemical weapons which are now being rapidly added to the arsenals of the Pentagon.

Thus, manifest is a farce which has been obviously inspired by the White House and which is designed to camouflage Washington's endeavours to sharply increase the stocks of newest chemical weapons in the United States.

CEMA, CAPITALIST ECONOMIC RESULTS COMPARED

LD242033 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Eduard Mnatsakanov commentary]

[Text] as has already been reported, at its regular meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the results of the 39th CEMA session, which took place in Havana at the level of heads of governments. Specific steps were defined for the further deepening of all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of socialism. Here is Eduard Mnatsakanov, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio:

[Mnatsakanov] Hello, comrades. We all remember Lenin's point that socialism exerts its main influence upon the world arena through its economic successes. We will resolve this task, Vladimir Ilich said, and then we will have finally and surely won on an international scale.

Today it is already clear to everyone that this historic task is being resolved by socialism ever more successfully and confidently, and on an international scale. From Moscow to Prague and Berlin, to Hanoi and to Havana, it is being resolved by the joint efforts of all peoples of the socialist community. It is precisely this common factor and this unity that have become the mighty accelerator of the economic progress of every fraternal country, individually and in our entire community as a whole.

Today it is also clear to everyone that in the economic competition between socialism and capitalism, time is on the side of socialism. Here are just a few facts: In the past 25 years industrial production output in the CEMA countries rose nearly fifteenfold whereas in the developed capitalist countries it rose by less than fourfold. With us, national income rose nearly ninefold over this period, whereas in the West they rose by 3.4 times.

Only 10 percent of the population of the globe lives in the CEMA countries; at present, however, it accounts for 25 percent of the national income of the whole world and 35 percent of world industrial output.

At present, the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries are at a new, extremely responsible and important stage in their development. The main directions of economic and social development are being worked out for the forthcoming 5-year plan period and for the period up to the year 2000. In this -- as was pointed out at the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo -- a most important role is played by the coordination of the national economic plans, which creates a good foundation for the stable development of the fraternal countries' economy.

An integrated program for scientific and technical progress is being worked out jointly, and the entire mechanism of socialist economic integration continues to be perfected and improved. In a nutshell: Persistent, daily, purposeful work is taking place for the further strengthening of and deepening of the all-around interaction of the socialist countries.

All this, comrades, is very great and creative; it demonstrates the inexhaustible possibilities of socialism. Socialism is exerting a mighty influence on the entirety of world development, not just by its ideas but by its real fruits. This is the guarantee of its invincibility.

CUBA'S ROLE IN CEMA COOPERATION DESCRIBED

FM201057 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[A. Moiseyev report under the rubric "Reportage From CEMA Headquarters": "A Single Aim"]

[Excerpt] The documents of the CEMA countries' Moscow economic summit conference (June 1984) note that Cuba, along with Mongolia and Vietnam, will continue to receive -- on a just basis -- aid to speed up the development and enhance the efficiency of its national economy, having in mind the tasks of socialist industrialization. This invariable stance of the socialist community states was once again emphasized in the speech at the 39th session by N.A. Tikhonov, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as enshrined in the documents of the Havana session.

In recent years special attention has been paid to specific long-term programs for Cuba. One of them is devoted to the comprehensive development of sugar production. It is a question of the expansion, reconstruction, and modernization of existing capacities on the island of freedom, and also the creation of new ones that will make it possible to increase the output of sugar to 12 million metric tons annually by 1990. A considerable proportion of the capital investments is provided by CEMA countries. They are taking part in the program, supplying the necessary materials and providing technical assistance. Cuba, in turn, allocates major material, financial, and manpower resources for this purpose, takes care of the preparation of technical documentation carries out construction and assembly work, and ensures the cooperation between allied agricultural and industrial enterprises. It is noteworthy that the implementation of this program will enable European CEMA countries to decrease the area sown to sugar beets and to use land freed in this way to cultivate other crops.

The program for the comprehensive development of the production and industrial processing of citrus fruit is also being successfully implemented in Cuba. Hundreds of thousands of tons of oranges, grapefruit, and limes are grown and processed here annually -- 10 times more than before the revolution. Cuba produces 60,000 metric tons of this fruit for export alone, most of which goes to the Soviet Union and other CEMA states.

However, the cooperation program to create new capacities for the production of nickel-cobalt goods is of special, paramount importance for the further economic development of the island of freedom. In particular, it is planned to build a major nickel combine in Las Camariocas in the northeast of Holguin Province through CEMA efforts. Another gigantic nickel plant is to go into operation at Punta Gorda next year, and some of its installations were commissioned just recently. This combine is being built with Soviet assistance....

Bringing Cuba's economic standard in line with the standard of developed European socialist countries is, naturally, not "a one-way street." The island of freedom is, for instance, taking part in the implementation of major agreements on the construction in the USSR of the Mozyr Plant for the production of nutrient yeast, the work of the international geological expedition in Mongolia, agreements on specialization and production sharing in computer equipment, machines and equipment for the food industry, tractor and agricultural machine building, chemical plant-protection agents, and comprehensive measures to combat corrosion.... It is hardly possible to name all spheres.

A long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Cuba through the year 2000 was also recently signed in Havana. Reading this vast document you recall the words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko that our country was, is, and will be with the island of freedom come rain or shine....

SOCIALIST JUSTICE MINISTERS HOLD CONFERENCE

LD251143 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Havana November 25 TASS -- The participants in the 8th conference of the justice ministers of socialist countries which was held here have called for consolidation of peace and for disarmament. It was attended by delegations of 16 states. Noting the grave threat of a nuclear catastrophe which hangs over mankind, the unanimously adopted document stresses that this was caused by the continuing build up of the pace of the arms race, above all nuclear, which was unleashed by the most aggressive circles of the United States and its allies.

The present-day international situation, it is said in the document, is being complicated by existing seats of tension and regional conflicts which were caused by attempts of international reaction to preserve its domination, and also the existence of inequitable socio-economic structures in developing countries.

The participants in the conference declared for the immediate freeze of all types of nuclear armaments, for full prohibition of chemical and all other types of weapons of mass destruction. They demanded that the United States and other imperialist powers should put an end to the policy of threats and military aggressions. The delegates expressed firm confidence that peace and international security can and must be preserved and strengthened through the joint efforts of all peoples of the planet.

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES BLOC CULTURE CONFERENCE

PM211505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Scientific Conference"]

[Text] The world-historical achievements of socialist culture, literature, and art are undisputed. It is socialist culture that is in the vanguard of man's spiritual development.

This was noted at the scientific conference "The National and International in the Socialist Countries' Cultures at the Present Stage of Their Development" which opened in Moscow on 20 November. It has been organized by the socialist countries' multilateral commission for problems of the theory of culture, literary criticism, and art criticism, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Culture, and the USSR State Committee for Cinematography.

Taking part in the conference are party workers, leaders of scientific research institutions, and eminent scholars from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia.

Those taking part in the conference are summing up the results of the work done concerning the theory of socialist culture and are analyzing the characteristic trends of its development and the features of the present stage of cultural building. The plenary session reports stressed that socialist culture, literature, and art have now become an organic part of the building of the new society, of the struggle against imperialist ideology and in defense of peace. In both the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, intensified, large-scale work is now under way aimed at bringing the entire sphere of culture into line with the objective requirements of the present stage of socialist building.

The conference's work will serve the cause of enhancing the role of culture and art in improving socialist society and will lend new impetus to the intensification of the theoretical cooperation of the socialist countries' scholars.

The conference was addressed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

PRAVDA REPORTS BLOC MEETING ON SOCIAL RELATIONS

PM201333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Scientific Conference"]

[Text] An international theoretical conference on "The Development of Social Relations Under the Conditions of Socialism" was held in Moscow at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism on 13-14 November. Taking part in its work were leading scientists from the party scientific institutions of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR.

At the conference there was a fruitful exchange of opinions on problems of the formation of new social relations at various stages of socialist building. There was an examination of questions of the role of the Marxist-Leninist parties in establishing and improving socialist social relations, on the main avenues and tasks of the further development of social relationsin various spheres of socialist society's activity as well as an analysis of the experience accumulated by the fraternal parties in forming new social relations and of the orientation of research and experiements in this field. Some other topical questions of the theory and practice of building and developing the socialist society were also touched on during the discussion.

AUCCTU OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOR SOFIA CONFERENCE

PM211200 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Nov 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova left Moscow for Sofia on 20 November to take part in the conference of secretaries and department chiefs from socialist countries' trade union centers on topical questions of ideological education work.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD251910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 25 Nov 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andrianov, foreign policy commentator of All-Union Radio; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of NOVOYE VREMYA's editorial board; Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer for the journal KOMMUNIST]

U.S.-USSR Relations

[Text] [Andrianov] A book by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, "The People and the Party are United: Selected Speeches and Articles," was published in Austria this week. The book opens with an address to Austrian readers by the Soviet leader. In his book Comrade Chernenko noted in particular that the experience of the 1970's has convincingly shown the peoples of Europe that fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems is not only possible but essential because detente is a natural condition, whereas confrontation is a dangerous anomaly, and in present-day conditions it is difficult to predict its consequences for the security of every country and of the continent as a whole. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed this thought in recalling an event that took place more than 5 years ago, the Soviet-American summit which took place in the Austrian capital. It ended in the signing of a treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, which has gone down in history as SALT II. All peoples expected the Vienna meeting to herald an important stage on the road of strengthening universal security and improving Soviet-American relations and the political climate throughout the world. This, however, was not to be. Politicians were to be found in Washington who derailed the treaty signed by the leaders of the two powers and then broke off other important talks that were well underway and close to practical results. As a result, the international situation became more complicated. This has given rise to growing alarm among the broad strata of the world public, and therefore, particular attention is being paid on all continents to two recent utterances by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko: his address to American readers and the replies given by the Soviet leader to questions from the correspondent of the American NBC television company. In them, it is a question of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Upon these two states lies a special responsibility for ensuring that there is peace on earth and that people in all countries might live and work peacefully. However, in order that Soviet-American relations can become an important and positive factor in the international situation, it is essential for a constructive nature to be ensured for their development. You know, of course, that only a few days ago a TASS report was published about an understanding having been reached concerning a meeting between Comrade Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. This is due to take place on 7-8 January 1985 in Geneva. Let me hand over to you, Vadim Nikolayevich:

[Nekrasov] The meeting will be about the subject and the purpose of possible -- or, let us put it this way, desirable -- Soviet-American talks aimed at achieving mutually acceptable accords on the whole range of issues affecting nuclear and space arms. The position of the Soviet Union on the significance of Soviet-American talks in general, and in particular about ending the nuclear arms race, is well known. I do not think that there is any need to set it out again in detail. We are in favor of such talks, but on the condition that they are based on equal rights and do not reflect any attempts to conduct them from the notorious position of strength; that they are constructive, that is to say, not talking in general about the value of disarmament, but with the idea of examining specific proposals aimed at reerecting real barriers to the highly dangerous unlimited buildup of nuclear arms; and that they are conducted upon a basis of equal security of the sides. The essence of our position, applicable to the situation that has arisen, was precisely set out in Comrade Chernenko's replies to the questions of THE WASHINGTON POST, and now, also, to those of the NBC television company.

It is a question of a problem that -- as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has said -- is, one might say, pushing all the others into the background: the problem of how to deflect the threat of nuclear war and find a way to halt the arms race. It is about this -- the limitation and reduction of arms, and primarily nuclear arms, and the prevention of the extension of the arms race into fields where it is not yet being carried out -- that the Soviet Union and the United States must reach an understanding in the first place. It is up to the United States to join us in the search for practical solutions to specific problems. Comrade Chernenko stressed: Delay cannot be allowed to take place in this matter.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, in this connection I would like to add the following considerations. Last summer, when we were talking about the possibility of Soviet-American talks, the election campaign was in full swing in the United States. The thoughts of the Washington politicians, were, one might say, wholly engaged by the issue of who was going to be elected president. The prospects of talks with us was looked upon from just one angle in the American capital: Will this help Reagan to win the election? In other words, they were thinking first and foremost about the propaganda effect, and not about a businesslike approach to the talks. Now the situation has changed. The elections are over. At atmosphere is being created for the talks capable of encouraging a businesslike approach to a greater extent.

[Nekrasov] You are right to talk about more favorable prospects, Boris Vasilyevich. During the election campaign, Reagan, who has now been reelected President, had to take into account the deep alarm of the American people over the fate of peace. In his public pronouncements he constantly stressed his intention to encourage accords with the Soviet Union. True, at that time many Western politicians and observers -- and they had weighty grounds for doing so -- asked the question: Is not this peace-loving tone merely a move in the election campaign intended for the ears of the voters and not for action? Well, whatever the case was, the appropriate words about peace were said, and naturally they have been remembered. In the current complex and tense situation, when millions of Americans are evidently concerned about the state of affairs in the world, the American public quite understandably wants to know -- and it will follow this carefully -- how the statements about peace are going to match practical deeds in American foreign policy. Common sense about the need -- and, I would say, about the urgency -- for realistic changes in American foreign policy and for curbing the arms race has clearly taken root in the United States. It has become much more difficult to refuse serious talks with the Soviet Union than it was in the past. Clearly, this does not mean that Washington has already cast aside or that it is casting aside many of its errors regarding military superiority over us. It has to be expected that the talks will not be easy or straightforward. Still, as they say, we will wait and see.

[Volskiy] Vadim Nikolayevich, it would be interesting to know how the Soviet Union's position, as set out by Comrade Chernenko, is being evaluated in the United States, how the report of the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on issues concerning nuclear and space arms has been received there: What can you say about this?

[Nekrasov] The American public has received the latest events with great interest. Naturally, all Americans are asking themselves how the new administration which Reagan is now forming will begin its activity. The report of the forthcoming Geneva meeting is being received as a piece of good news. Evidence of this can be seen, for exampple, in the reaction of the American press, which has become known in Moscow. Newspapers like, say THE NEW YORK TIMES, note that a return to detente, over and above anything else, might open up wide possibilities for cooperation between the two countries on many questions, cooperation that will be to the advantage of both countries and the cause of peace throughout the world.

Romanian Party Congress

[Andrianov] The 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party ended this week. Its work reflected in a thorough way the multifaceted activity of the party and people of this fraternal socialist country. The days when Romania was economically backward and the constant objective of imperialist intrigues have passed and cannot return. Today, it is a state that is developing dynamically, a member, with equal rights, of the socialist community, and an active participant in international life. No small part is played in this by the following factor: Throughout all these years, the peoples of the Soviet Union, Romania, and the the other fraternal socialist countries have been building a new society and helping each other. It is difficult now to imagine their life and further development without close interaction, without regular, comradely exchange of experience, without coordination of a foreign policy course, or without socialist economic integration. This is what the evidence of the enormous vital strength and the inexhaustible possibilities of the socialist social system amounts to. New favorable prospects for deepening cooperation are opened up by the decisions of the recent economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries. The implementation of these decisions will without doubt encourage a further deepening of the many-sided links between the Soviet Union and Romania. A CPSU delegation also took part in the work of the Romanian Communists' forum. It was headed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. Speaking in Pitesti at a Soviet-Romanian friendship meeting, he noted in particluar that historical experience convincingly attests to the fact that friendship and cooperation between our peoples corresponds to the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples. A firm foundation for our friendship was laid during the days of August 1944, when as a result of a victorious offensive by the Soviet Army, which inflicted defeat upon a large group of German fascist troops during the Iasi-Kishienv operation, favorable conditions were ensured for the successful armed uprising that was carried out in Romania under the leadership of the Communists, Comrade Shcherbitskiy said.

The military-fascist dictatorship was overthrown and the way was opened for democratic change on Romanian soil. The friendship of the Soviet and Romanian peoples gained in strength and was hardened in the common struggle for the complete liberation of Romania and final defeat of the fascist reich. Many thousands of Soviet servicemen spilled their blood and approximately 70,000 of them gave their lives in the fight for Romania's freedom.

Soviet Role in WW II

[Nekrasov] Incidentally, now, when the countries of our socialist community and the whole of progressive mankind are preparing to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory, Western propaganda has sharply stepped up its attempts to misinterpret the historical facts that prove the liberating mission of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the course of World War II. It should be said that the falsifiers of history are acting in a highly impudent manner, presumably counting on the fact that over the last 40 years a whole generation of people who do not know the truth about the genuine role of the Soviet Union in the liberation of the countries of Eastern Europe from the fascist yoke has grown up in the West.

[Andrianov] It is common knowledge that lies are a sign of weakness and they are especially clearly displayed by the Western propaganda as it fulfills the class demand of those who have power in the capitialist world. However, their efforts to defame the liberation mission of the Soviet Army, which guaranteed for the peoples of Eastern Europe the rebirth of their statehood, national dignity, sovereignty, and opened the way to fundamental changes in all areas of life, are futile.

Until now the imperialists are driven out of their wits by the historical fact that, as a result of the liberation, the peoples of the countries enslaved by fascism for the first time gained the possibility to freely express their will. That event opened the way to establishing popular-democratic systems and the transition to the construction of socialism. That is why a lot of propaganda speculation about the division of Germany has appeared in the West, in particular in the FRG. Of course, the historical truth amounts to the fact that the liberation of the German people from fascism was one of the objectives of the humane mission of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces. Our country never identified Hitler and German fascism with the German people and we openly announced this to the whole world. The rout of the fascist reich opened up the possibility of choosing a new way for the German people. This opportunity was taken by the antifascist, democratic forces of the German people. They resolutely came out for renewing the country's sociopolitical life. In essence, the German Communists and other antifascists, by selflessly struggling against nazism were saving the German people's honor and thereby have won the respect of progressive people throughout the world.

Entering the German soil, the Soviet Army in its actions was guided not by a craving for revenge for the crimes committed by the Nazis but by humane, internationalist feelings toward the working people of Germany. The Soviet Union came into Germany as a liberator and a friend. Representatives of our country were offering comprehensive political and economic aid and support for the German people and granted them the right to decide for themselves how to construct a new Germany. It should be especially emphasized that all the antifascist, democratic transformations that were realized in the eastern part of Germany were in full accordance with the principles and requirements of the Potsdam agreement. In West Germany, the realization of these principles was wrecked and this was done, above all, by the ruling circles of the United States acting in conspiracy with the most reactionary circles of German imperialism which retained its positions there. That is why the historical truth amounts to this: The blame for the division of Germany rests fully and squarely with the same circles that at present are trying to turn indisputable facts inside out.

[Volskiy] BorisVasilyich, we are saying quite a lot today about the falsifiers of history. I think this is natural because it is connected with the falsifiers of the present, when attempts are made to discredit literally every step taken by the Soviet Union wherever it is made, be it in Western Europe, Central America, the Middle East, or, say, Southeast Asia. There, too, as in other regions of the world, our country spares no effort to normalize the situation and strengthen the foundations of peace and security.

Dolgikh's Indochina Visit

[Andrianov] One more confirmation of the peace-loving stand of the Soviet Union is the result of a visit to three countries of Indochina, which ended this week by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It was led by Comrade Dolgikh, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This official friendly visit by Soviet parliamentarians went by in conditions of a highly complicated situation in Southeast Asia. Well, you know that the main cause of the tension there is rooted in the fact that the forces of imperialism and hegemonism do not cease their interference in the internal affairs of the region. They continue to infringe upon the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and are attempting to bring these countries into collision with the ASEAN states. That is why in the course of their talks, meetings, and negotiations, Soviet parliamentarians voiced the believe that eliminating tension in Southeast Asia and establishing an atmosphere of confidence and good-neighborly relations would meet the interests of the nations and the states of that region, as well as the broad interests of security throughout Asia and the world as a whole.

In connection with this, the delegation of our country's Supreme Soviet announced support for constructive initiatives jointly put forward by the three countries of Indochina. These proposals by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea were dictated by a desire to get political dialogue going among the states of Southeast Asia to turn that region of the world into a zone of peace, good-neighborly relations, and cooperation. Normalization of the relations of the Soviet Union and Vietnam with China, on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence, and without detriment to the interests of other countries, would also undoubtedly further improve the situation not only in that region. This belief was once again confirmed during the course of the Soviet parliamentarian's visit.

[Nekrasov] In my view, it is important to note here that during the visit by the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the three countries of Indochina, the parliamentarians of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, on behalf of their peoples, expressed full support for the Soviet Union's constructive, peace-loving foreign policy course.

U.S. Policy in L. America

[Volskiy] It seems to me that the situation in Southeast Asia, in Indochina, serves as an example of how so-called local problems, their solution or -- alternatively -- aggravation, influence overall international security. The situation that has arisen in other places where local conflicts have taken or are taking place is also demonstrative in this sense. At the present moment this is first of all Central America, not just Nicaragua but the Central American isthmus as a whole. It is a kind of natural giant bridge, or, more precisely, a sort of natural obstacle that separates the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and at the same time connects the United States with the South American Continent.

Thus, its geographical significance -- and hence, its strategic significance in the eyes of the Pentagon -- for Washington's imperial expansion is clear. That is why the American Administration has recently mounted such a bitter attack on Sandinist Nicaragua. Rear Admiral La Rocque, an American figure, wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day that in his view the period prior to the convening of the new congress would, for military and political reasons, be ideal for the administration to send troops into Nicaragua. That is what La Rocque says. Everything is ready: The plans have been drawn up and the troops prepared. All that remains is for President Reagan to give the order. This is because, as La Rocque says, it will be possible to put off informing Congress because the congressional session will not begin before the middle of January, and Congress cannot undertake anything from the organizational point of view before the middle of February. Well, it is difficult to say what effect this situation would in reality have on the interventionist intentions of certain American circles, which La Rocque quite unequivocally and categorically condemns. The fact remains that the situation around Nicaragua remains tense, difficult, complex, and dangerous, and I would say that one can discern here not just, so to speak, regional considerations, but also broader intentions on the part of American imperialist forces to teach some sort of lesson to all liberation forces, above all in the Third World.

[Nekrasov] It is evidently no coincidence, Dmitriy Antonovich, that representatives of the present administration are saying that Washington might repeat its Grenada experience.

[Volskiy] Well, Nicaragua is not little Grenada, lost in expanses of sea. Moreover, the Americans have another alternative: They have the possibility of a political settlement based on the proposals of the Contadora Group. Let me remind you that it comprises four Latin American countries -- Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia. More than a year ago these four countries drew up a peace document for Central America.

Washington seemed initially to agree with it. Nicaragua also agreed. Indeed, it agreed unconditionally. Now, however, the Americans have beaten a retreat. They have withdrawn their agreement and are trying to get the peace document revised, while at the same time threatening Nicaragua that if it does not make amendments to the document to suit the United States -- in fact, it is not just Nicaragua but Latin America as a whole that they are threatening -- there will be no peace in Central America. Thus, the military maneuvers that the Americans are currently holding in Honduras, near the Nicaraguan border, are being accompanied, as we can see, by political maneuvering.

[Andrianov] It is much easier to hold military maneuvers than political maneuvers, Dmitriy Antonovich.

[Volskiy] Yes, I would say that there are several factors that are hampering these intentions of the United States -- and very seriously at that. Above all, there is the support that the majority of the population of Nicaragua gives to the Sandinist government, the determination to give a rebuff to any possible intervention, and the preparations for such a rebuff. Finally, there is the international solidarity that Nicaragua is getting from all peace-loving forces. Evidently, it is these same factors that are engendering a certain disarray in the views of the United States' ruling circles, and it also seems to me that attempts are being made to transfer this tension over Central American affairs to other regions of the world.

Economic Situation in West

[Nekrasov] Well, comrades, the time for taking stock of the past year, as they say, is approaching, and this includes economic and social matters. Today one can already say, for instance, that although this year is being called in the West the year of exit from crisis -- and, as you will recall, this has been the most acute and deepest economic crisis since the Great Depression of the thirties -- one cannot discern the slightest enthusiasm in the reviews of economists and the conclusions being drawn by experts. There really has been an economic revival, but it has proved very modest and fragile, it has been characterized by extreme unevenness and unsteadiness. Gross national product has gone up, but it has been only a little above the level of 1979, which was the last year before the crisis. For this reason, it is already being said today that the present economic revival will be short-lived and that a fresh crisis could start as early as next year. Incidentally, the latest reports from the United States show that highly unfavorable symptoms of a slowdown in economic activity are already making themselves felt there.

[Andrianov] While we are on the subject of the situation in the United States, it may be worth pointing to the fact that America has been overcoming its crisis-related troubles in large measure at the expense of its friends and partners, the other capitalist countries. Not for nothing is the American economic upturn now being referred to in Western Europe as a borrowed upturn, an upturn achieved at the expense of the other capitalist countries. Confirmation of this is provided by the fact that whereas in the United States unemployment has gone down during the year by a little over 2 million people, in Western Europe as a whole it has not just failed to go down, but in some countries it has actually gone up.

[Nekrasov] One can cite the following interesting figures on the subject of unemployment. Toward the beginning of 1984, unemployment stood at 32.5 million in all the developed capitalist countries. Today, the jobless in these countries total 32.25 million. This is a miserable drop of just 250,000. Whatever the bourgeois press might say about an end to the crisis, it has brought nothing for the working people, as we can see. The number of people deprived of the right to work is not going down.

Unemployment benefits have been sharply cut in the last few years, and there has also been a drop in the earnings of those who still have a job. In the United States alone, people's pay has gone down by an average of 3.5 percent, and this refers just to pay. You must also consider the rising prices for essental goods, transport, electricity, and so on. In reality, the drop in living standards is even greater.

[Volskiy] It seems to me, Vadim Nikolayevich, that one also has to note that it is no coincidence that there has been an uncommonly active campaign of strikes by working people this year.

[Nekrasov] In this connection, I would list, for instance, the 3-week strike of West German printworkers and engineering workers. It was written that this was the biggest strike in West Germany in the whole postwar period. The demands of the working people were met. Then there was the strike by Lorraine metalworkers in France. Of course, the most vivid and persistent, the most militant strike is that mounted by the British miners, who rose to the defense of their right to work when their comrades were faced with the threat of layoffs. This strike began on 12 March, and that means that it is in its 9th month. No promises by the administration to look, as they say, into the underlying reasons, no police repressions, or legal proceedings have succeeded in breaking the will of the strikers. One can say, overall, that we are witnessing an obvious exacerbation of the class struggle in the capitalist world and a growth in the militancy of the working class. The struggle between labor and capital is assuming fresh intensity. That is one of the interesting conclusions to be drawn from the outgoing year.

[Andrianov] On that note we will conclude our roundtable. All those who have taken part thank you for your attention, esteemed listeners. Goodbye and all the best.

WEST'S ALLEGED PLANS FOR 'SPECIAL FORCES' HIT

PM221330 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "About the 'Rapid Deployment Forces'"]

[Text] Following the example set by the present Washington administration, other major capitalist states (with the exception of the FRG and Japan) have begun to form their own special forces for "overseas operations," as they call them.

THE SUNDAY TIMES reported in mid-September the British Government's intention of creating a contingent of "rapid deployment forces" to carry out operations in Africa and the Caribbean. The forces are to consist of marines and airborne assault subunits, totaling 10,000 men. The article points out that these troops will be designed for actions in "states that have traditional ties with Great Britain," excluding the Near East, which London regards as a sphere where similar American forces should operate.

Plans to knock together "rapid deployment forces" in France became known even earlier, in June 1983. These form part of the government's military programme for 1984-1988. It is planned to create five divisions. Four of them already exist. The 4th Airborne Division, based in Nancy, is to form the nucleus of the forces. French Defense Minister Charles Hernu has reported on these plans to the National Assembly. He said that the forces were intended "to intervene very quickly in countries with which France has mutual assistance treaties." Namely, France's former colonial possessions in Africa.

Last spring the Italian Government declared its intention to use Army formations in developing countries in certain cases. Recently Italian Chief of the Defense Staff Bartolucci confirmed that these plans had not only been drawn up, but that their implementation had begun.

Britain, France, and Italy are former colonial powers. Each has its own neocolonial business: the exploitation of the resources and natural wealth of its former possessions that have achieved independence. These plans to create "strike forces" to mount operations wherever matters are not going as the devisers of this strategy would wish must clearly be seen in light of this fact.

There is no doubt that the general political thrust of these plans of the United States and its NATO allies is identical. They are spearheaded against the forces of social progress and the national liberation movement. The imperialist bloc clearly intends to step up its functions as an instrument of neocolonialist policy. At the same time one cannot fail to note that these plans are being drawn up in conditions where interimperialist contradictions are not abating.

Take, for example, London's intention to use these forces for operations in the Caribbean. Even if it is not very consistent, the British ruling circles nevertheless unequivocally claim that this region, where Britain had considerable colonial possessions in the past, remains a sphere of their "interests."

However, both the words and actions of Washington officialdom indicate a different approach. U.S. ruling circles regard the Caribbean as an "American sphere." This conclusion was confirmed by the proposal of the so-called "Reagan Caribbean plan" in February 1982. This plan envisages a number of measures and steps to incorporate the region's sovereign states within the orbit of U.S. imperialist domination.

Washington's claims extend beyond "local boundaries." The West European capitals have not yet recovered from their surprise mixed with indignation over a statement made by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger during a recent television appearance on American television. He said that with regard to the countries of Latin America, "U.S. policy has for many decades been determined by the Monroe Doctrine, which as a whole stresses the importance of noninterference by countries of the other hemisphere (for which, read Europe) in the affairs of our hemisphere."

Let us recall that the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States more than a century and a half ago! It instructed the European powers not to hinder the United States in its territorial and other forms of expansion in the Western Hemisphere. In reply to this, the European governments of the time told the United States that it, in turn, should not interfere in their affairs.

Now we have a prominent figure in the Reagan administration telling America's West European NATO allies that they should not forget the Monroe Doctrine!

On coming to power the Reagan administration adopted a course of accelerating the formation of expanded "Rapid Deployment Forces" for operations in the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In so doing, it did not disguise the fact that in line with this strategy the United States would "guarantee" to meet the other imperialist countries' raw material needs in the developing countries and safeguard their overall political interests in this very extensive area. Washington demanded just one thing of its allies -- that they should follow in the wake of American policy.

It is evident that the other major capitalist countries, with their extensive "overseas interests," have not accepted this subordinate role. The transatlantic politicians' appetite is inordinate!

I believe that this clash of rival interests should also be borne in mind when evaluating the plans to set up "rapid deployment forces" in the above-mentioned countries. Yes, the plans were hatched within the imperialist NATO bloc, but this has not in any way lessened interimperialist rivalry.

EUROPEAN SECURITY COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTED

PM221153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 84 Second Edition p 5

[Report by PRAVDA own correspondent V. Drobkov: "Remove the Treat of War from Europe!"]

[Excerpts] Brussels, 17 Nov -- A 2-day session of the international Committee for European Security and Cooperation is under way in the trade unions' "House of Eight Clocks" in the center of the Belgian capital. The speakers, representatives of broad strata of the democratic public from various European contries, discussed the main question of the present day: how to continue the process started by the all-European conference in Helsinki and ensure a return to detente. In a communique they called for an end to the arms race and for measures to normalize the situation in Europe.

In his speech, Soviet delegation head L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, noted that the all-European process started in Helsinki is still alive. As the detente process as a whole, it has done much to strengthen cooperation between countries in Eastern and Western Europe.

The Soviet representative noted that it would be wrong to supposed that in the present complex situation there is no chance of strengthening the edifice of detente in Europe and jointly preventing the world from slipping toward the danger mark. Concerted action by all public strata and all countries that have adopted a peaceful stance, irrespective of a state's social system or size is needed for this.

As many speakers at the Brussels session noted, the key to escaping from the current tense situation in Europe and resuming talks on keeping nuclear armaments in check must be the cessation of the deployment of new missiles there and the removal of those that have been deployed. According to R. Roehrig, representing the West German Young Social-Democrats, public actions against Pershing II and cruise missiles and for the reduction of missile arsenals will continue. He called for the unification of the most diverse forces and movements to restore the climate of detente in Europe and to bring the different sides' positions closer together in order to resume the negotiating process.

Many session participants voiced alarm at the attempts by certain forces to plunge Europe back into the days of the cold war and to erect an insurmountable wall between East and West, between the peoples of our continent who are seeking peace and security. The response to all these attempts, speakers said, must be the further cohesion of all antiwar forces and movements. Emissaries of peace champions in Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Belgium, and other countries said that the militarists' intrigues must be countered by the European peoples' will and actions for peace and cooperation, the elimination of the war threat faced by the continent, and real disarmament and security.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON EEC, ASEAN MINISTERS' MEETING

PM251430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Kalinin "Commentator's Column": "The 'Ten' and the 'Six'"]

[Text] The latest, fifth, meeting of EEC and ASEAN foreign ministers has been held in Dublin.

Both the West European "Ten" and the ASEAN "Six" attach great importance to mutual relations. Between 1973 and 1983 "Common Market" countries' exports to the developing states in Southeast Asia almost quadrupled. Last year, for instance, considerably more finished goods were transported in the opposite direction than to Japan or the United States. At the same time, as the Malaysian press noted after the meeting, ASEAN's appeals to the EEC to open up its market more for goods for ASEAN member-countries, and, in particular, to increase investment in the region, have met with an "extremely reserved response" from the EEC.

Naturally, the West European capitalists' motives in slightly opening the door to goods from ASEAN countries are by no means unselfish. In fierce competition the "Common Market" has managed to consolidate its positions in Southeast Asia and to increase the profits it makes here. In ASEAN capitals the increased EEC presence in the economy of the "Six" is viewed with favor. This "reciprocal gravitation" is explained not least by the shared desire to withstand the onslaught of the imperialist giants -- the United States and Japan.

Just as at similar previous meetings, political issues relating to the situation in Indochina, including the so-called "Kampuchea problem," were also discussed in Dublin. A number of EEC representatives advocated the course being pushed by Washington aimed at splitting Southeast Asia into hostile camps and, on the pretext of the "communist threat," drawing ASEAN deeper into the orbit of military preparations and turning it into a military bloc. Even in West Europe, fettered by NATO bonds, by no means all people share Washington's hawkish views, attempts to once again turn Indochina into one of the world "flashpoints" are meeting with a growing rebuff in the region itself. ASEAN does not want to become a military bloc. It is necessary, and this is the view of increasingly broad strata of the public, to continue the dialogue of the "Six" with the socialist Indochinese countries and to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. Such sentiments and views are increasingly expressed also in official circles in ASEAN capitals. They were echoed in Dublin where representatives of the developing countries expressed the hope that the processes leading to the normalization of the political atmosphere in Southeast Asia will be continued and deepened.

ROLE OF RADIO LIBERTY, RADIO FREE EUROPE VIEWED

LD242209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Vitaliy Gan commentary]

[Text] Reflecting the interests of the most reactionary circles in the United States, the American Administration is raising anti-Soviet antisocialist propaganda to a new level, trying to give it the character of a global, anticommunist crusade. At the microphone is international journalist Vitaliy Gan.

[Gan] The mass media are weapons of war. Their task is to wage war, not to communicate something. This credo of Goebbels lives on to this day across the ocean, where the purpose of propaganda is seen only in this way. The first violins in the back field of psychological war against the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community are played by Radio Liberty [RL] and Radio Free Europe [RFE].

Recognition of their leadership may be seen in the growing dollar injections given to these poisoners of the air. In the new financial year the RL-RFE budget already stands at $180 million. This is, so to speak, just the legal revenue. It does not take into account what comes in through CIA channels. Calling the all-around activation of the radio saboteurs one of the most important foreign policy initiatives, the U.S. Administration is accelerating an unprecedented program for their material and technical modernization. They intend, for example, to considerably increase the power of transmitters beamed to the socialist countries, and to set up new relay stations in countries bordering the Soviet Union. At the same time, the studio complexes in Munich, New York and Washington are filling up with invaluable staff consisting of fascist leftovers, traitors and criminals. Lies, slander, gross insinuations, mud-slinging at socialism -- all this is in abundance in the arsenal of the subversion-pedlars of RL and RFE. Do not look for truth or objective information there, though: What is the point when James Buckley, their nominal boss, declares out loud that these stations should try to destabilize the Soviet Union and its allies by fostering dissension between their peoples and governments. They have many dirty deeds to their account. Take for instance the simple fact of Washington's public praise of RFE's workers for their important contribution to the creation of the Solidarity group in Poland. As the newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA testifies, RFE to this day fills the air with coded instructions for the anti-Polish underground in that country. Black designs cannot be whitened with any starry-eyed words. The appeal recently heard across the Atlantic to treat each other with thousandfold trust and thousandfold love turns to dust at the very first contact with concrete deeds. And in that dust, it is easy to discover the traces of the slanderers from RL and RFE.

U.S. TROOPS, AIRCRAFT BUILDING UP IN PUERTO RICO

PM221441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Ognev dispatch under the general headline "United States Is Threatening Nicaragua"]

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Nov -- The Pentagon has launched intensive U.S. troop preparations at U.S. military bases on the territory of Puerto Rico, the so-called "commonwealth in free assocaition with the United States" in the Caribbean, Carlos Gallisa, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, has stated. Personnel at the major Roosevelt Roads naval base have been put on combat alert. In addition to the 60 F-15 combat aircraft on station, SR-72 reconnaissance aircraft have been switched there. An aircraft carrier and a helicopter carrier have arrived. Similar steps have been taken at the Ramey and Salinas air force bases, where C-130 transports used by the U.S. Army to airlift troops are based. According to Carlos Gallisa, a sizeable contingent of the Puerto Rican National Guard has been mobilized with the intention of sending it to Panama and Honduras.

PRAVDA REPORTS PRC FOREIGN INVESTMENT SYMPOSIUM

FM220854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Symposium in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov -- It is reported here that an international symposium on questions of foreign investments in China's economy completed its work recently in Xianggang -- Hong Kong. The Chinese delegation submitted for discussion by the symposium participants over 200 projects costing a total of $1.5 billion. Approximately two-thirds of these projects provide for the retooling of existing enterprises.

In his speech at the symposium, Wei Yuming, PRC vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, stated that in the period from 1979 through June 1984 China attracted $8 billion in direct investments in the country's economy. Noting the increase in China's financial and economic relations with foreign capital, he announced that in the first 6 months of this year, over 170 joint Chinese-foreign enterprises were approved, that is almost as many as were created in the period 1979 through 1983.

The symposium, which attracted a large group of foreign businessmen, was organized by the Chinese side and a group of Hong Kong commercial companies.

PRC PLANS TO END RURAL ILLITERACY OUTLINED

FM231620 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Nov 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Eliminating Illiteracy"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov -- The Chinese Government intends to launch a campaign to combat illiteracy among the peasantry, PRC Education Ministry spokesman Wang Yanwei has stated in an interview published in the press.

He pointed out that a general population census in 1982 showed that 230 million Chinese are illiterate or semiliterate, of whom the majority, 210 million, live in the countryside. The main task of the forthcoming campaign is to eliminate illiteracy among the 80 million wholly illiterate who are aged between 12 and 40 and live in rural areas. It is planned to complete this work in 1995.

LITHUANIAN SOCCER TEAM ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW230835 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] In accordance with an international sports exchange protocol, the Zhalgiris soccer team from the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic will play two friendly matches in China. After arriving in Beijing on 22 November, the Soviet soccer players will proceed to Dalian and play a match with the city team on 26 November. The soccer team will have another match with the Shanghai team on 28 November.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS KAPITSA'S DPRK CONSULTATIONS

PM221435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Political Consultations"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Nov -- There was a meeting today between Kim Yong-nam, Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee Politburo member, vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, and DPRK foreign minister, and M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, who is head of a Soviet Government delegation that is here for talks on the question of concluding a treaty on the state border between the USSR and the DPRK. Yi Chong-mok, DPRK first deputy foreign minister, and N.M. Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK, participated in the conversation that took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day in Pyongyang Soviet-Korean political consultations were held in which M.S. Kapitsa and N.M. Shubnikov participated on the Soviet side and Yi Chong-mok and other officials on the Korean side.

During the consultations they agreed on a plan for cooperation between the USSR and DPRK Foreign Ministries in 1985-1986. The consultations took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

DPRK WORKER'S PARTY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

PM231539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism a delegation of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Institute of History, headed by the Institute's Director Kang Sok-sung, has visited the Soviet Union.

The delegation acquainted itself with the work experience of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Talks on the further development of cooperation between the two institutes were held, and an agreement was signed. The delegation visited Leningrad and held talks at the Leningrad CPSU Obkom and the Leningrad branch of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

On 20 November the delegation was received by CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin. Present at the conversation were A.G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

DPRK CITIZEN AWARDED IN KREMLIN FOR HEROISM

PM251412 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Soviet Award"]

[Text] In the Kremlin T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the "Badge of Honor" order to DPRK citizen (Yi Yen-ho) on 15 November.

T.Kh. Koshoyev warmly congratulated (Yi Yen-ho), who has been given the award for courage and selflessness displayed in rescuing a Soviet locomotive team during flooding on a section of the Baykal-Amur railroad. (Yi Yen-ho) expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

REPORTAGE ON GRISHIN DELEGATION IN MONGOLIA

Arrival in Mongolia

LD240748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] The Soviet party-government delegation with Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, Moscow CPSU Gorkom first secretary, at its head arrived in Ulaanbaatar today. At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic it will take part in activities devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party's third congress and the declaration of the Mongolian People's Republic.

At the capital's airport the delegation was met by Comrade Molomjamts, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member, MPRP Central Committee secretary; by Comrades Maydar, Ragchaa, Altangerel, and Dejid, MPRP Central Committee Politburo members; and by other Mongolian party and state leaders.

Talks with Batmonh

LD241032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] A meeting between Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, members and candidate members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the party Central Committee, and a Soviet party-government delegation headed by Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Moscow Gorkom first secretary, took place in Ulaanbaatar today. The delegation is in the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Third Congress of the MPRP and proclamation of the MPR.

Batmonh expressed gratitude for the attention devoted in the Soviet Union to the noteworthy date in the life of People's Mongolia, and declared that the celebrations to mark these jubilees are also a new manifestation of the unbreakable Mongolian-Soviet friendship. He asked for fraternal greetings and best wishes to be imparted to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people.

Comrade Grishin, expressing thanks for the hospitable welcome, stressed that the Soviet people are marking the jubilee of the MPR along with the Mongolian people. On behalf of the Soviet leadership and Comrade Chernenko personally, he imparted to Batmonh and the MPRP Central Committee and Government of Mongolia, and the country's working people, cordial greetings on the occasion of the great festival, and wishes for further successes in building a new life. Comrade Grishin handed Batmonh a greeting message from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, to the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and Council of Ministers of the MPR.

During the meeting, an exchange of information on the course of the building of communism and socialism in the USSR and Mongolia and the fulfillment of the decisions of party congress and plenums took place. The decisive significance of the Soviet-Mongolian talks held in Moscow in October at summit level for the further deepening of all-around cooperation between the CPSU and MPRP and the two countries, based on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, was noted.

In the discussion of international questions, it was stressed that in the current situation, which has worsened through the fault of imperialism, it is particularly important to unite the efforts of the fraternal countries and all progressive forces with the aim of consolidating peace and security in Asia and throughout the world and developing good-neighborly relations among all states. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Tour of Museum, Capital

LD251257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] The Soviet party and Government delegation led by Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Moscow Gorkom first secretary, which is in Ulaanbaatar at the invitation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee the 3d MPRP Congress and proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic, today visited the State Central Vladimir Ilich Lenin Museum. The visitors also saw the sights of the Mongolian capital, one of the republic's biggest industrial, scientific, and cultural centers, and visited new residential districts.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD260804 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Great festivities are under way in Mongolia in which, along with numerous foreign guests, a Soviet party and Government delegation led by Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Moscow Party Gorkom first secretary. This is what Oleg Orlov, our correspondent in Mongolia, has to say:

[Orlov] Mongolian leaders and the Soviet delegation this morning laid wreaths before the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin and at the [word indistinct] of the leaders of the Mongolian revolution (Damdiny?) Suhe Baator and Marshal Choybalsan, and at the monument to Soviet servicemen on (Naysam?) Square. Also today a document for the commissioning and building of installations of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation will be signed. Then a festive session will open in Ulaanbaatar dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the 3d Congress of the MPRP and the proclamation of the republic.

SOVIET MESSAGE MARKS MPR ANNIVERSARIES

LD251417 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1128 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov (TASS) -- The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government have cordially congratulated the leaders of the MPR, the general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and MPR Council of Ministers chairman, Batmonh, and the deputy chairman of the Great People's Hural Presidium, Nyamyn Jagbaral, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress and proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic.

"These historic events," the telegram says, "have entered as bright pages in the annals of the gains of the people's revolution of 1921, which put Mongolia on the path of national and social liberation. The 3d MPRP Congress elaboration of a strategic course towards the noncapitalist development of Mongolian society in the direction of socialism, and the proclamation of the People's Republic opened broad opportunities before our country for all-around progress."

'Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people are fully determined to further strengthen the traditional friendship and develop the all-around cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples,' the telegram says.

MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

LD252046 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by Mongolian Ambassador to the USSR Tseregiyn Gurbadam]

[Text] Dear Comrades, thanks to the victory of the popular revolution, Mongolia gained its independence and our people liberated themselves from many centuries of oppression. After seizing political power, the party was faced with the question of how to choose the path correctly for the country's further development and how to implement the fundamental reconstruction of social life. As a result of painstaking work among the masses and of an uncompromising struggle against internal and external reaction; 60 years ago our party, preceeding from Lenin's doctrine, determined at its third congress the general line toward a noncapitalist path for the country's development. On 26 November 1924, the Great People's Hural adopted the first constitution and proclaimed Mongolia's people's republic. This was the judicial reinforcement of the elimination of the political power of the feudal lords and the transfer of all power into the hands of the working people. The historical significance of those events is contained in this. During the period that has passed since that time, Mongolia has traveled a path amounting to centuries in the life of one generation. Socialism has become a reality with us and the country has firmly occupied its deserved placed in the world community of nations. On this remarkable day, I should like to note with sincere gratitude that the Mongolian people link their achievements and victories to their great friendship with the Soviet people, with the latter's open-hearted aid and support.

The great visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Batmonh and his conversations and talks with Comrades Chernenko and Tikhonov were a clear demonstration of the traditional friendship and fraternity between our two peoples. The results of the meetings between the leaders of our countries will serve as a fresh incentive for the further deepening of the honest cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

In the present complex international situation, our party and government are full of resolution to continue to make their contribution to the general struggle of peoples for peace and universal security, and to contribute in all ways to the implementation of the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

In conclusion, allow me to wish you from the bottom of my heart happiness and well-being and, through you, to the entire Soviet people, fresh successes in the implementation of the decisions of 26th Congress of the CPSU. Thank you for your attention.

ROMANOV, RUSAKOV ATTEND MPR DELEGATION MEETING

LD232043 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report over video]

[Text] A solemn meeting was held in Moscow today dedicated to a signal event [as heard] in the life of the Mongolian people. In the presidium were comrades Romanov and Rusakov. The Mongolian delegation is led by Comrade Gombojab, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. It was noted in the speeches that Soviet-Mongolian friendship has withstood the serious test of time. Year by year the scale of fruitful contacts between the USSR and the MPR are relentlessly growing in the spheres of politics, economics, science and culture.

GOMBOJAB SPEAKS AT USSR-MPR MEETING IN MOSCOW

OW221451 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1736 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, November 21 (MONTSAME) -- A meeting, devoted to the opening of the Soviet-Mongolian friendship month, was held in Moscow on November 20.

The meeting was then addressed by Politburo member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society [MSFS] D. Gombojab. He said in part:

These days, the Mongolian people, together with the fraternal Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist community countries, and all their friends, are broadly marking the 60 years of the 3rd congress of the MPRP and the proclamation of the MPR as a holiday of the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and real socialism in the ancient Mongolian land.

The Mongolian people are celebrating this glorious jubilee under the watchword of further consolidation of the unbreakable friendship, unity and cohesion with their great friend -- the Soviet Union -- the trailblazer of socialism, communism and with all the countries of the socialist community.

The course at the construction of socialism, by-passing the capitalist stage of development, taken by the 3rd congress of the MPRP and the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic were outstanding events, that marked the beginning of a new historic period in the efforts of our party and the people for the revolutionary renewal of the country.

We can say with great pride that the major outcome of the revolutionary changes in the MPR is the transition from feudalism to socialism on the basis of Lenin's teaching on the possibility of backward countries entering into socialism, by-passing capitalism, with the help of victorious proletariat and turning it into a country of real socialism.

Today, the country is successfully tackling titantic and complex programmatic tasks of the party on completing the construction of the material and technical foundations of socialism, and turning the MPR from an agrarian-industrial country into an industrial-agrarian one.

The industry is developing at a rapid rate.

Today, it accounts for 46 per cent of the gross national product, almost 34 per cent of the aggregate industrial and agricultural products and one third of the national economy.

Mongolia's agriculture has been elevated to a qualitatively new level and land farming is developing rapidly, basically meeting the country's requirements in grain, potato, vegetables. The task of mechanisation and electrification of agricultural work is being successfully tackled and the achievements of science and technology are being introduced.

Thanks to the constant care of the MPRP and the people's state the material well-being and cultural level of the Mongolian people are growing steadily. In the past 20 years, the real incomes of the population quadrupled and the volume of social consumption funds increased almost six fold. Today, every fourth Mongolian is studying at one or another educational institution.

The Mongolian people rightly link their successes and achievements in socialist construction with the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the great Soviet people, the foundations of which were laid on the eve of the Mongolian people's revolution by the great Lenin and the leader of our revolution, Sukhe Bator.

In the past 30 years alone, with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union, more than 600 national economic projects, including the pride of our industry -- the joint Mongolian-Soviet ore-dressing combine "Erdenet" -- were built and commissioned in Mongolia.

Some 340 important projects of great national economic significance are under construction or are being modernised and a broad-scale measure is being implemented, directed at enhancing our economy. Invaluable is the assistance of the Soviet Union in the training of qualified workers and specialists. Thousands of engineers and technicians and other representatives of our intelligentsia received education at Soviet educational institutions and are successfully working at different national economic branches of the country. Today, thousands of young Mongolian men and women are studying at higher educational, specialised secondary educational and professional technical institutions of the Soviet Union, mastering different trades and professions.

It's a pleasure to note that Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is comprehensively developing and deepening, embracing all facets of social life and the course of our party at the all-round drawing closer together and consolidation of the MPR and the Soviet Union is being successfully realised, D. Gombojab said. [sentence as received]

An important event in the further development and deepening of the traditional fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship and cooperation was the working visit of the General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, J. Batmonh to the Soviet Union late October this year.

The meetings and talks between the leaders of our countries once again demonstrated the complete unity of views of the MPRP and the CPSU, the governments of our countries on all discussed questions, and the durability of the inviolable friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

The Mongolian people warmly hail and completely support the outcome of the visit of Comrade J. Batmonh to the Soviet Union and express their sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Government and the great Soviet people for their constantly growing assistance in the construction of socialism on the Mongolian soil.

Our party and government, the entire Mongolian people will continue to make every effort so as to increasingly consolidate the Mongolian-Soviet friendship, based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and which is the reliable guarantee of the progress and prosperity of our country.

The Mongolian people admire and take pride in the outstanding achievement of the Soviet people, who have turned their great country into a powerful industrial nation, producing one fifth of the world industrial goods, possessing colossal economic, scientific, technological, and defence potential and which is a reliable bastion of peace, democracy, and socialism, D. Gombojab underlined.

The Soviet Union, as before, is going in the vanguard of the struggle of peoples against the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction, for preventing thermo-nuclear war and for consolidating universal peace and security of nations.

The Mongolian people wholly support the peace foreign policy activities of the Soviet Union, directed at preserving universal peace and saving mankind from thermo-nuclear catastrophe, D. Gombojab said and he expressed gratitude to the party, Soviet and public organisations of the Sevastopol Skiy Rayon of Moscow, which is a collective member of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society for organising the current Soviet-Mongolian friendship month in the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT BEGINS WORK IN MONGOLIA

PM231107 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 17 November in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,300-word Ulaanbaatar-datelined "Reportage From Mongolia" entitled "The New City Within the Old" by own correspondent V. Ganshin in which he describes the "young, modern city" within Ulaanbaatar -- an area of multistory apartment blocks and a new hospital block -- the city's general development plan through the year 2000, and the assistance provided by Soviet construction workers.

This is Ganshin's maiden dispatch from Mongolia and the editorial introduction on him reads as follows: "IZVESTIYA's own correspondent Vladimir Ganshin has begun work in Mongolia. He is by training an historian in the field of oriental studies. He graduated from Moscow State University's Asia and Africa Institute and is a candidate of historical sciences. he has worked as a journalist for over 10 years and has worked for IZVESTIYA since 1979."

DOLGIKH, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT TO INDIA

LD231434 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0902 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Delhi, 23 Nov (TASS) -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Vladimir Dolgikh, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was staying here on its way home, today placed a wreath at the cremation site of that outstanding statesperson of India, Indira Gandhi.

A wreath was also placed at the Shantivana memorial complex, the cremation site of one of the founders of independent India, its first prime minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru.

The members of the delegation visited the J. Nehru Museum and made an entry in the distinguished visitors' book. The delegation also looked at the Red Fort, a historic mounment of Delhi.

On the same day, the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet left for home.

At Delhi International Airport the delegation was seen off by J.S. Teja, deputy minister of foreign affairs of India, and other officials. Among the accompanying party was Vasiliy Rykov, USSR ambassador to India.

IZVESTIYA CITES GANDHI SPEECH ON PAKISTAN ARMS

PM221451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Rajiv Gandhi Speech]

[Text] Delhi, 21 Nov -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has expressed serious concern at the massive U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan.

Speaking at an Indian Air Force command personnel conference, he stressed that the latest armaments that Islamabad is receiving are intended ultimately for use against India. "The buildup of military might by Pakistan has in the end always been directed against India," the head of government noted. Reports of Islamabad's nuclear preparations are also profoundly worrying, R. Gandhi said.

STATUS OF GANDHI SLAYING INVESTIGATION REPORTED

PM211657 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch under the "What the Papers Say" rubric: "Indian Newspapers on the Plot Against Indira Gandhi: The Trail Leads Abroad"]

[Text] Delhi -- The Indian mass media have established the name of the person behind the assassins of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He is [Harinder Singh, former Indian attache in Norway. This is reported by THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, citing members of the group investigating the circumstances of Indira Gandhi's assassination.

The results of interrogation indicate that the plot to assassinate Indira Gandhi was hatched long before troops were sent into the Golden Temple, which, as we know, had been occupied by Sikh spearatists. The story that the reason for the assassination was "revenge for sending troops into the Golden Temple," as the pro-Khalistan elements in India and abroad have tried to make out, therefore becomes obviously untenable.

Indira Gandhi's assassination was planned with the aim of removing her as leader of India, since she was unacceptable to certain forces behind the Khalistan extremists who organized the plot.

During interrogations it became known that one of the assassins, Beant Singh, and the former diplomat, Harinder Singh, had already been acquainted for many years. The link between them was established through Harinder Singh's wife, with whom Beant Singh had grown up. The fact that Beant Singh served in the prime minister's personal security guard was well known in his village. Sikh extremists living abroad also learned this from fellow villagers. On their insistence and instruction Harinder Singh, who was already a member of the pro-Khalistan movement, persuaded Beant Singh to joint the plot and assume the role of assassin.

According to statements, Harinder Singh met Beant Singh twice in 1983 and recruited him as an assassin. There were two earlier meetings: one in Oslo in June 1983, where Indira Gandhi arrived after competing a tour of a number of countries and Beant Singh was a member of her personal security guard; and another in London on 3 October 1983, where Indira Gandhi had stopped over for 1 day en route from the United States to India. Beant Singh was promised $100,000 for carrying out the plan.

Beant Singh recruited Constable Satwant Singh, who became the second assassin.

There were several assassination plans. The final version, the assassination of Indira Gandhi in her residence, was chosen when Beant Singh was on leave in the countryside and met with Satwant Singh and Sikh terrorists.

These are the results of interrogation of S. Singh and 17 other police officers suspected of giving "intentional or unintentional assistance to the plotters," as reported by THE HINDUSTAN TIMES and PATRIOT newspapers.

INDIAN SECURITY FORCES ARREST SIKH 'TERRORISTS'

LD211120 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 21 TASS -- India's security forces have arrested in Bombay airport ten Sikh terrorists who intended to fly to Paksitan. As the newspaper TIMES OF INDIA reports, the arrested persons are members of an extremist grouping, which is responsible for numerous crimes in India's north-western Punjab State. It has been established in the course of an investigation that the separatists intended to contact foreign secret services and their supporters in Pakistan to plan new operations aimed at undermining India's territorial integrity.

AFGHAN REBELS LAUNCH MISSILE ATTACK ON KABUL

LD251731 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Kabul November 25 TASS -- The counter-revolution has perpetrated a heinous crime against the Afghan people. In the middle of last night the bandits fired "surface-to-surface" missiles of American and Chinese make at Kabul from a long distance. Four people were killed and seventeen wounded, BAKHTAR agency reports. Houses have been destroyed or damaged. The authorities are giving assistance to the vicitims of the attack.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON DOLGIKH VISIT TO INDOCHINA

IZVESTIYA Notes PRK Speech

PM251809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation in Kampuchea"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Nov -- Today the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the higher polytechnical institute of Khmer-Soviet friendship in Phnom Penh which, with Soviet assistance, is training engineers for the developing Kampuchean economy.

A Kampuchean-Soviet friendship rally was held there. Pen Navouth, PRK minister of people's education, addressed the gathering, stressing that the successful development of Kampuchean-Soviet relations is a very important factor in the restoration and building of the PRK. He expressed gratitude to the CPSU and Soviet people for their international assistance and support for People's Kampuchea.

V.I. Dolgikh addressed the rally and conveyed fraternal greetings to the Kampuchean people from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Communists, and the entire Soviet people. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, asked us to convey his cordial greetings and best wishes to the Communists and the entire Kampuchean people.

Despite numerous difficulties, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] is confidently leading the people along the path of national rebirth, and along the path of building the foundations of socialism, which is the main task set by the Fourth KPRP Congress.

Soviet people feel deep sympathy for and solidarity with the fraternal Kampuchean people. The relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and PRK are strengthening and widening annually, acquiring deeper and deeper content.

Meetings and talks between the leaders of our two countries are of exceptional importance for the development of Soviet-Kampuchean cooperation. The official friendly visits to the Soviet Union by the PRK delegation headed by Heng Samrin in February 1980, the National Assembly delegation headed by Chea Sim in May 1982, PRK Government head Chan Si in July this year, and the series of working meetings between Soviet and Kampuchean leaders imparted a powerful impetus to the further deepening and widening of relations of cooperation between our countries.

The Soviet delegation head described the implementation in the USSR of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Concentrating on the solution of the large-scale tasks of improving developed socialism, he said, our party is doing everything necessary to enable the socialist system to reveal even more fully its humanity and enormous creative potential and to ensure that the Soviet people's life improves year by year.

Concern for the Soviet people's well-being permeated the decisions of the recent October plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which approved the long-term program of land reclamation and improvement in the effective use of irrigated land to obtain a stable increase in the country's food stocks.

Our party has entered the period of practical preparations for its next, 27th, congress. Work is being done on a new edition of the CPSU Program and the main guidelines for the development of the national economy in the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the long term, which will embody and concretize the party's economic strategy up to the end of the century.

Our countries' peoples are having to do creative work in conditions where the international situation has sharply deteriorated through imperialism's fault, V.I. Dolgikh continued. Seeking world domination, the United States is causing the arms race to spiral, increasing military expenditure, and building up its strategic missile potential. The U.S. Administration is fueling international tension, provoking armed conflicts in various parts of the world, and crudely interfering in other states' and peoples' internal affairs.

Washington's aggressive course poses the threat of the outbreak of the conflagration of a nuclear world war. As is known, the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles is continuing in the FRG, Britian, and Italy. This is being done in order to give the NATO bloc military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries. The USSR and the socialist countries cannot allow this. In response to the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles the Soviet Union, together with its allies, is adopting appropriate measures to prevent a change in the established strategic military balance to the detriment of the socialist community's security. As K.U. Chernenko said, the Soviet Union is not seeking military superiority over others, but it will not allow anyone to have superiority over it.

The Soviet people say a determined "no!" to the imperialist forces' sinister plan to plunge the world into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe. They are fully resolved to continue to do everything to remove the threat of war and preserve peace for present and future generations. This desire reflects the common will of millions. This will is expressed by the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state, which are struggling consistently to curb the arms race, preserve peace, and safeguard the peoples' security, and are struggling against the imperalist policy of aggression and war.

The Soviet Union, V.I. Dolgikh stressed, opposes interference by foreign forces in the affairs of Southeast Asian states and fully supports the Indochinese countries' efforts to improve the situation in the region and turn it into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The peace-loving initiatives put forward by Kampuchea, jointly with Vietnam and Laos, during the first summit meeting in the Indochinese countries' history in February 1983 and at the conferences of the three countries foreign ministers are a good basis for settling the disputes that exist in the region.

It is out profound belief that the ties of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation that link the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples today are of exceptional importance for their further successful progress. The sound alliance between the three fraternal states of Indochina, which have the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, are their sure and powerful weapon in the struggle to consolidate revolutionary gains, successfully build a new society, and defend sovereignty and national independence against outside encroachments.

The Soviet Union is sincerely delighted at the successes of People's Kampuchea, which is rapidly healing the wounds of the past, confidently following the path of national rebirth, and enjoying growing support in the international arena. The magnitude of these successes is particularly apparent against the background of foreign forces' constant hostile attacks on the young republic. These forces have set up a "coalition of has-beens," which currently serves as a cover for the Pol Pot bandits, and are trying to impose it on the Kampuchean people by force and to restore the old order in Kampuchea. Soviet people share the Kampuchean people's anger at these actions.

How is it possible to prattle on about "human rights" and "humanity" while at the same time pursuing a policy aimed at putting the Pol Pot butchers, who are guilty of killing more than 3 million Kampucheans, back in power in Kampuchea?

Nearly 6 years ago the Kampuchean people made a historic choice by taking the path of the democratic transformation of society and of building a new life. The opponents of People's Kampuchea are trying in vain to reverse the processes taking place in the country. No intrigues by foreign forces can break the Kampuchean people's will and their resolve to build a free, independent, and thriving Kampuchea marching along the path to socialism, V.I. Dolgikh said in conclusion.

The rally turned into a striking demonstration of friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples.

Return to Moscow

LD231916 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation returned to Moscow this evening. The delegation paid official friendly visits to Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

At the airport the delegation was met by Comrade Ponomarev and other officials.

NGUYEN CO THACH REMARKS ON SRV-PRC TIES REPORTED

OW230825 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The Vietnamese are willing to normalize relations with China, said Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at a press conference in Hanoi [no date given]. He said: Vietnam has time and again proposed that talks should begin, and holds that the normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations should not be detrimental to the interests of third countries. Neither should there by any precondition for the normalization.

On Kampuchea, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister emphatically pointed out: In recent years, the republic has scored great achievements in social, economic, and other fields and resolutely repelled the conspiracies of the imperialists and reactionaries. The main force of the Vietnamese volunteer army, which has been giving internationalist assistance to the Kampuchean people, will eventually be withdrawn from Kampuchea.

FURTHER REPORTS ON SHCHERBITSKIY VISIT TO ROMANIA

PRAVDA Carries Speech

PM241423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Romanian-Soviet Friendship Rally"]

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Nov -- The CPSU delegation led by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, which is participating in the work of the 13th RCP Congress, yesterday visited the city of Pitesti. A talk was held at the Arges County RCP Committee.

The delegation then visited the Pitesti Light Automobile Plant, which is one of the largest enterprises of the Romanian automobile construction industry. The plant's thousands-strong collective warmly greeted the Soviet guests. N. Constantin, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, accompanied the delegation.

A Romanian-Soviet friendship rally was held at one of the plant's shops. Plant Director N. (Matya) and V. Dragomir, deputy secretary of the party committee, who delivered speeches at the rally, spoke about the close and fraternal ties binding the Romanian and Soviet peoples, who are traveling the road of building a new life, and about the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. We are firmly convinced, V. Dragomir said, that the relations of fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union will continue to develop and deepen for the good and in the interests of the two countries' peoples and the common cause of socialism and peace. The meetings and fruitful talks held in Moscow between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and Romanian president, were an important event in the development of these relations.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, who was warmly welcomed by those present, then addressed the rally.

Esteemed comrades and friends!

On behalf of the CPSU delegation to the 13th RCP Congress permit me to cordially greet you, a front-ranking collective of automobile builders and worthy representatives of Socialist Romania's working class. Thank you for your warm and cordial welcome. We see it as a reflection of the profound feelings of friendship that you have for our people, the land of the soviets, and the Leninist Communist Party. We highly appreciate these feelings.

Before our delegation left for Bucharest, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, asked me to pass on to Romania's Communists and all its working people ardent greetings and good wishes for new successes and prosperity and happiness for every Romanian family. We are particularly pleased to carry out this assignment.

The work of the 13th RCP Congress, the report delivered by Comrade N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the party, and the delegates' speeches are a detailed reflection of the multifaceted activity of the party and the people.

The time when Romania was economically backward and a constant target for imperialist intrigues is gone forever. Today it is a dynamically developing socialist state, an equal member of the socialist family of peoples, an active participant in international life, and a country with -- even in world terms -- considerable production, scientific, and technical potential. All this is the result of the intensive labor of Romanian workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, the result of the great organizational work of the working people's combat vanguard -- the RCP.

For all these years the peoples of the Soviet Union, Romania, and all the socialist community countries have been building the new society and helping one another. It is now hard to imagine the life of the socialist countries and their further onward development without close collaboration, regular comradely exchanges of experience, the elaboration of a coordinated foreign policy course, and socialist economic integration. In this we see the evidence of the immense vital force and inexhaustible potential of the socialist social system.

Favorable new prospects for deepening cooperation were opened by the decisions of the recent CEMA economic summit and by joint efforts. A major step forward was taken in coordinating economic policy, long-term directions for collaboration were defined, and the socialist states' collective will to strengthen their unity and cohesion was reaffirmed. The implementation of the economic conference's decisions will undoubtedly also promote the further deepening of the multifaceted ties between the Soviet Union and Romania.

Historical experience convincingly proves that the friendship and cooperation between our countries correspond with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples. The firm foundation of our friendship was laid in August 1944. Then, as a result of the Soviet Army's victorious offensive which defeated a major grouping of German fascist troops during the Yassy-Kishinev operation, favorable conditions were ensured for a successful armed uprising implemented under Communist leadership. The fascist military dictatorship was ousted and the way was opened for democratic transformations on Romanian soil.

The Soviet and Romanian peoples' friendship grew strong and was tempered in the joint struggle for Romania's total liberation and the final rout of the fascist Reich. Many thousands of Soviet servicemen shed their blood and around 70,000 gave their lives in the battles to liberate Romania.

Today Soviet-Romanian cooperation helps both countries to progress along the path of building socialism and communism. The more than 130 major industrial projects created in Romania with Soviet technical aid in the years of people's power are the embodiment of that friendship. They account for a significant proportion of the entire production of electricity and coke and the output of ferrous metallurgy, machine building, and the chemical industry.

As is well known, the Soviet Union is one of the main suppliers of the raw materials, fuel, and electricity needed by Romanian industry. For its part, Romania and the other CEMA members participate in expanding the capacity of Soviet industry's extractive industries in exchange for additional consignments. The scale of Soviet-Romanian cooperation is eloquently attested by the fact that total commodity exchange during this 5-year plan will exceed R18 billion.

It ought to be noted that the Soviet Ukraine also actively participates in the development of economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties between the Soviet Union and Romania.

It accounts for 22 percent of Soviet-Romanian commodity exchange. Romania receives Ukrainian iron and manganese ore, coal, gas, metal, aircraft, cars, and machine tools. And Romania sends us electric motors, seeders, chemicals, furniture, and other consumer goods.

We also consider useful the cooperation between our scientific research institutes in elaborating the problems of theoretical physics and cybernetics and new methods of welding and metalworking, in introducing industrial techniques into plant growing, in improving animal selection methods, and in many other spheres of knowledge.

In short, Soviet-Romanian relations are not marking time. They have good prospects for the future!

This was reaffirmed during the Moscow talks this June between Comrades K.U. Chernenko and N. Ceausescu. These talks showed convincingly that we still have considerable potential for further developing mutually advantageous ties. A common willingness was expressed to make wider use of existing reserves for strengthening allied relations and Soviet-Romanian friendship and cooperation and to collaborate more actively in all spheres on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equal rights, and mutual respect. For our part, we follow this line absolutely.

A few words now about matters in our country, following the path defined by the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union is confidently moving forward in all sectors of the national economy, science, and culture.

Our more than 100 nations and ethnic groups live as one happy family, and this augments our strength many times over. In order to more fully meet the people's growing material and spiritual needs -- and this invaribly remains the main goal of our party and state policy -- we are devoting special attention to questions of scientific and technical progress and to increasing economic efficiency. Reserves for reducing material and labor expenditure are sought out at every enterprise and work place. We are also devoting due attention to such long-term economic growth factors as the rapid assimilation of fundamentally new equipment and technology and the improvement of the system of running the national economy and the organization of labor.

Great work is being done to increase the returns from the agro-industrial complex, develop land reclamation, ensure harvest stability, and restructure the countryside.

These questions were discussed in detail at our party Central Committee October (1984) Plenum.

The Politburo recently examined the draft plan for our country's social and economic development in 1985. During the discussion, it was noted that the last 2 years have been marked by positive shifts in the work of virtually all sectors of the national economy and the growth of the population's real income has increased. And this is the main criterion of the correctness of the party's economic policy.

In his Politburo speech, Comrade K.U. Chernenko set the task of not only strengthening but also augmenting the positive shifts in the economy.

Therefore, the draft national economic plan for next year defines higher national economic growth rates than the average for the previous years of the 5-year plan. It is geared to further stepping up intensification and increasing the technical level of production, improving output quality in every possible way, and achieving great coordination in the work of all sectors of the national economy.

Further growth in the national and cultural standard of the population's life and the consistent development of housing, cultural, and consumer construction have been outlined.

The plan targets are intensive; therefore, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has appealed to all the country's working people to take an active part in the socialist competitions to implement them.

The Soviet Ukraine's economy is developing successfully within the country's unified national economic complex. Today it accounts for more than half of the iron ore extracted in the country; a significant proportion of coal, cast iron, steel, rolled metal, and machine-building and chemical products; and one-fifth of agricultural production. This, of course, places a great responsibility on the republic party organization and all the republic's working people.

Needless to say, in such a complex business as the development of the immense scale of the Soviet economy, problems do exist. The extraction of raw materials -- especially oil and gas, for which it is necessary to go further and further to the north and the east of the country and open up regions where man has rarely gone before -- is becoming harder and more expensive. But we are doing it and doing it successfully. Today the whole world knows about the Tyumen oilfields, the trans-Siberia pipelines, and the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad. The fact that we have experienced 5 years of poor harvests [neurozhaynyye leta] in succession has also had an effect.

Preparations are now under way in the country for the next, 27th, party congress. It will focus on the elaboration and subsequent discussion of the new edition of the CPSU Program. The main directions of economic and social development for the next 5-year plan and through the year 2000, which will be presented to the congress, are also being drawn up.

The party is continuing to constantly improve its internal work and the style and methods of leadership. The course of steadily observing the Leninist principles of party and state life, social moral norms, and collectivity and publicity in the work of party organs, starting from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, is being clearly pursued.

The eradication of formalism, the intensification of efficiency and responsibility for decisions that have been taken, and a clear and attentive attitude to people are what define the overall working atmosphere in party organizations, labor collectives, and all links in our society.

Comrades!

World socialism is developing in a complex and tense international situation. Recently it has become particularly exacerbated. There can be no two opinions about the source of the threat to peace today. The facts irrefutably show that the source of the growth in international tension is the policy of the U.S. ruling circles. It is they who, striving for world domination, have unleashed the arms race and embarked on the militarization of space and preparations for nuclear war. It is they who, proclaiming a "crusade" against communism, are striving at all costs for military-strategic superiority over the socialist countries. It is under pressure from them that obstacles have been placed in the way of establishing genuinely equal political and economic relations among all states and of eradicating underdevelopment.

Do people in Washington really think it permissible to impose their will on other peoples and states, overthrow unsuitable governments, wage undeclared wars -- in short, to implement nothing other than a policy of state terrorism?

There are sufficient examples of this: the invasion of Lebanon and the occupation of Grenada; the unending intrigues against Nicaragua; the threats leveled at Cuba, Libya, and Syria; the support for counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan and Kampuchea; and the attempts to destabilize the situation in a number of other countries.

Imperialism employs any means to weaken the community of socialist states, sow discord in our ranks, and undermine our collective will to jointly build and develop the new society and together defend our security and the interests of international peace.

In response to this we will continue to tirelessly strengthen our unity and do everything to ensure the confident development of every socialist country and our entire community.

As the threat of war is mounting, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are taking the necessary retaliatory measures. We have been forced to do this.

The achievement of military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO is a historic gain which makes it possible to restrain imperialism's aggressive aspirations. We do not have the right to permit military superiority over us to be achieved; nor shall we permit it. Of course, all this entails considerable expenditure and diverts a large proportion of our resources, but we cannot act otherwise.

We have never supported the division of the world into opposing blocs. However, while NATO exists and while the threat to peace in Europe remains, the socialist states will strengthen their collective military-political organization -- the Warsaw Pact. For almost 3 decades now it has been an effective instrument of collaboration among the allied states and serves as a powerful defensive bastion in the way of those who would willfully hamper our peaceful labor. Our ideal is a world without weapons. We have been and remain supporters of sensible compromises, supporters of the most radical measures in the arms limitation and disarmament sphere.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko recently reaffirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to embark on talks aimed at elaborating agreements on the prevention of the militarization of space, on a quantitative and qualitative nuclear arms freeze, and on the complete and total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. If Washington really shows an interest in resolving the urgent problems of the day -- primarily curbing the arms race -- the Soviet Union will not be found wanting.

Another thing. In a few months, along with us and all progressive humanity, you will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. The lessons of those years, it seems, plainly attest to the futility of attempts -- from whatever quarter -- to question the territorial and political realities prevailing in Europe as a result of the war and postwar development. Yet in certain countries, especially the FRG, we see that those who would like to revise the results of World War II and the sociopolitical changes which have taken place on the European Continent are rearing their ugly heads again. It is clear to everyone how dangerous this kind of revanchist trend is.

And we will continue to do everything necessary to ensure that peace in Europe, for which the Soviet people and other peoples had to pay such a high price, is never violated.

The socialist countries' line in international affairs is clear, precise, and -- this is the main thing -- peaceful.

The socialist countries counter the imperialists' line of intensifying the threat of war with their own consistent course of strengthening peace and ensuring businesslike, mutually advantageous cooperation in all states, irrespective of their social systems. And today realistically minded politicians and broad sectors of the public in various countries are increasingly aware that this course is the only correct and only sensible one.

Dear Friends!

In conclusion, permit me to wholeheartedly wish you and all Romania's working people great new successes in building a developed socialist society and implementing the decisions which will be taken by the 13th RCP Congress.

Long live Romania and long may it prosper!

May the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP and between the Soviet and Romanian peoples develop!

May the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement grow stronger!

Long live peace and communism!

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy's speech was listened to attentively and repeatedly interrupted by applause.

Delegation Departs

LD231256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 23 Nov 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, left Bucharest for home today. It took part in the work of the 13th RCP Congress at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and other officials.

Romanov Welcomes Return

LD231715 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Vladimir Shcherbitskiy has returned home today. It took part in the work of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The delegation was met at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Grigoriy Romanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Present among the welcoming party was Romania's charge d'affaires in the USSR J. Mielciou.

PRAVDA REVIEWS 13TH RCP CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

PM231655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondents B. Averchenko and L. Zhmyrev dispatch: "New Goals Lie Ahead: The 13th RCP Congress Has Ended"]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Nov -- The 13th RCP Congress ended today. Over the past 4 days, more than 3,000 delegates representing 3.4 million Romanian Communists examined the results of the past period, discussed plans for the future, and adopted a resolution defining the main avenues of the country's further progress along the road of socialism. The delegates expressed confidence that the complex tasks outlined by the congress will be successfully implemented and that the country will scale new heights in the development of the economy, science, and culture.

On behalf of their collectives, speakers reported the adoption of higher socialist competition pledges and gave their word to completely fulfill the tasks of the current 5-year plan and to lay a reliable foundation for successful work in the future. At the same time, delegates called for the reinforcement of party ranks, the deepening of the party's democratic principles, and the constant ideological tempering of the young generation of Communists who must be educated in the spirit of devotion to the cause of socialism and unbreakable loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

In addition to the Central Committee summary report, the forum participants' attention was focused on the 13th RCP Congress draft directives for Romania's socioeconomic development during the 1986-1990 5-year plan and its long-term objectives through the year 2000. Describing the draft, Romanian Premier C. Dascalescu noted that the main aim of the new 5-year plan now and in the longer term remains the intensive development of the production force, the further strengthening of the material and technical base, and the implementation in broad terms of the RCP program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society and creating the prerequisites for the transition to building communism in the subsequent period.

In the next 5-year period it is planned to increase national income on average by 7.6-8.3 percent annually, the volume of industrial production by 6-6.5 percent, and agricultural production by 5.4-5.8 percent. In 1990, Romania is expected to produce 95-97 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, 95-100 million metric tons of coal, more than 20 million metric tons of steel, 15 million metric tons of rolled metal, up to 5 million metric tons of mineral fertilizers (in active agent equivalent), and 350,000 cars. Machine building, the chemical industry, the production of microelectronics goods, robotics, and precision engineering will develop at special priority rates.

Agricultural workers have been tasked with bringing average wheat and rye yields up to 40-42 quintals per hectare, corn up to 55-60 quintals, sunflowers and soybeans up to 26-28 quintals, and sugar beets up to 400-420 quintals per hectares. Special emphasis will be placed on the development of livestock raising. The share of this sector in the overall production of agricultural products is to constitute 46-48 percent by 1990.

The Romanian premier said that it is planned to obtain approximately 85 percent of the increase in the country's national income on account of higher labor productivity. It is expected that by 1990 Romania's population will have increased to 24 million. The population growth will be promoted by the country's socioeconomic progress and the implementation of a wide range of measures to strengthen the family and improve mother and child health care.

The congress directives point out that during the 1986-1990 period the preservation of the attained living standard and the growth of the population's incomes and actual labor remuneration will be ensured in step with the increase in the national income and labor productivity and the reduction of the prime cost of goods. It is planned to further improve housing conditions.

Great importance is attached to the further development of mutually advantageous links with fraternal socialist countries. Romania, the directives note, will consistently strive for the expansion and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation within CEMA.

During the congress, we met delegates from a number of provincial party organizations and talked to leading workers, team leaders, cooperative chairmen, industrial and agricultural specialists, and figures from science and culture. They spoke about their achievements and problems, about the importance of exchanges of experience among fraternal countries and closer comradely collaboration in all spheres of life, including the international arena. Congress participants cited specific examples to illustrate the fruitfulness of the multifaceted cooperation between Romania and the USSR which is developing on the basis of equality and mutual advantage and they also drew attention to the reserves and potential which exist in this sphere and which must be utilized more swiftly and effectively.

Our interlocutors noted with satisfaction that the RCP Central Committee summary report mentioned Romania's support for the Soviet initiatives on disarmament and the prevention of the militarization of space and the importance, in this respect, of the proposals put forward recently by K.U. Chernenko, and of other initiatives of the fraternal socialist countries aimed at curbing the arms race and preserving and strengthening world peace.

Today the delegates of the 13th congress adopted a resolution on the RCP Central Committee summary report and the report of the party's Central Control and Auditing Commission. They approved the congress directives for Romania's development under the 1986-1990 5-year plan and its long-term objectives through the year 2000. The congress approved directive programs for the socioeconomic development of Romania on a territorial basis during 1986-1990, the enhancement of national prosperity and the further improvement of the quality of life in 1986-1990. The decision was adopted to include the ideological program approved earlier by the party's national conference as a component part of the general RCP Program. Amendments to provisions of the RCP rules were introduced.

A new party Central Committee was elected, and N. Ceausescu was reelected RCP general secretary.

RYZHKOV MEETS WITH ROMANIA'S VERDET 21 NOV

PM251410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Meetings in Bucharest"]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Nov -- Yesterday a meeting was held between N.I. Ryzhkov [Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee] and I. Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

During the meeting the sides exchanged views on questions of the further development of economic, scientific, and technical relations between the Soviet Union and Romania and on the implementation of the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference.

AUSTRIA'S SINOWATZ VISITS SOVIET UNION

Makes Previsit Statement

PM211413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Continuing a Good Tradition"]

[Text] Vienna, 20 Nov -- Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz has received a group of Soviet journalists and answered their questions. He said: Relations between Austria and the Soviet Union are developing very well. They are based on the 1955 State Treaty restoring an independent and democratic Austria, a status of permanent neutrality, and Austria's principled desire to develop good relations with all states.

My forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union is a continuation of the good tradition of meetings and talks between Soviet and Austrian statesmen. This is very important from several viewpoints, but specifically because it concerns countries with different social and economic systems. During the visit, I shall have an opportunity to continue the exchange of opinions on various questions of international policy. I attach very great significance to this. The chancellor expressed the opinion that at present, when the climate of Soviet-U.S. relations cannot be termed favorable, dialogue between small countries such as Austria, and the great powers plays a special role.

Reciprocal trade is not an insignificant element in Austro-Soviet relations, F. Sinowatz continued. I would also stress the political aspect of this question, he said. I believe that reciprocal trade is also a factor for peace. As far as Austria is concerned, the Soviet Union is an important trading partner. The volume of trade between us is growing constantly. Many opportunities for cooperation exist. I hope that these opportunities will be utilized even more and that trade ties will become even more intensive.

The chancellor went on to say that he attaches great significance to bilateral cultural cooperation and also to visits by Austrian citizens to the USSR and to their acquaintance with the Soviet land. In this connection, F. Sinowatz positively rated the Austro-Soviet society's activity. I have always been pleased to take any opportunity to talk with Soviet people, he stressed in conclusion. The same thing can be seen everywhere: People are defending peace because they know what that means.

Arrives in Minsk

LD241649 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Minsk November 24 TASS -- Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of the Austrian Republic arrived in the Soviet Union today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He will attend observances in Soviet Belorussia that will be devoted to the opening of a metallurgical works which has been built in close cooperation between Soviet organizations and the Austrian state-owned industrial concern Voest-Alpine with the involvement of the Italian firm Danieli.

Fred Sinowatz was welcomed at the airport in the Belorussian capital of Minsk by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Vladimir Brovikov, chairman of the council of ministers of Belorussia, and other officials.

The guest was also welcomed by representatives of the working people of Minsk.

Lays Wreath at Minsk Shrine

LD251025 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Minsk November 25 TASS -- Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria Dr. Fred Sinowatz, now in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government, and his party this morning visited the Victory Square in Minsk, the capital of Belorussia, where an obelisk was erected in memory of servicemen of the Soviet Army and partisans who lost their lives in the struggle against fascism. The members of the Austrian delegation laid a wreath to the foot of the monument.

From Minsk Fred Sinowatz left for Zhlobin to attend the celebrations to be held on the occasion of putting into exploitation of a steel mill, built in close cooperation of Soviet organisations with the Austrian state industrial concern "Voest Alpine" and with the participation of the Italian firm "Danieli".

Arrives in Moscow

LD260742 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, has arrived on an official visit in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

In the airport he was welcomed by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, and other officials.

Meets Tikhonov

LD260930 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- Soviet-Austrian talks began in the Kremlin today. They are being held by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of the Austrian Republic.

Fred Sinowatz has been on an official visit in the Soviet Union since Saturday at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

AUSTRIAN VICE CHANCELLOR REVIEWS USSR TRADE

PM251436 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 Nov 84 p 3

[Interview with Austrian Vice Chancellor N. Steger by own correspondent N. Artemov: "A Broad Range of Cooperation" -- date and place not given]

[Text] A symposium entitled "The Recovery and Enrichment of Secondary Raw Material" has begun work in the International Trade Center in Moscow. It has been organized by the Austrian Federal Chamber of Economics with the assistance of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the All-Union Sovintsentr Association, and the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry.

Opening the symposium, R. Sallinger, president of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Economics, stressed that the participants would become acquainted with new production methods for recovering various metals, mineral, and synthetic oils from waste products, removing toxic substances from waste products and effluent, and obtaining valuable substances from domestic and industrial waste, as well as their reprocessing and use.

The meeting of Austrian and Soviet specialists in Moscow is just one facet of the extensive mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries. SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent N. Artemov talks with Austrian Vice Chancellor N. Steger about the development of Soviet-Austrian cooperation.

[Artemov] Mr Vice Chancellor, how do you assess the implementation of the long-term program for developing and deepening economic, scientific, technical, and industrial cooperation between Austria and the Soviet Union for 1981-1990?

[Steger] Austro-Soviet economic ties have been developing very dynamically, especially since the signing of the long-term cooperation program for 1981-1990, embracing more and more new fields. They are now regarded in the international arena as an example of close economic, scientific, technical, and industrial cooperation, an example worthy of universal emulation. It is an example of intensive and mutually beneficial cooperation between a small industrially developed country and a great economic power based on complete trust.

[Artemov] Could you speak in more detail about reciprocal commodity turnover?

[Steger] It is with great satisfaction that I am able to say that commodity turnover between our countries since the late seventies has almost doubled. As people are aware, we were the first country in the West to purchase Soviet gas, and today we are able to meet virtually all our requirements for natural gas through these supplies. We use Soviet metallurgical and electrical engineering equipment in our enterprises. We also buy your Lada cars and many other products.

In turn, our Voest-Alpine concern is currently commissioning a metallurgical plant in the Belorussian city of Zhlobin. More than 170 ships and other floating facilities ordered by the Soviet Union have been built at Austrian wharves. Austria supplies the USSR with sheet steel for the automobile industry and the production of large-diameter pipes, as well as equipment for the chemical and paper and pulp industries, and so forth. Production sharing, about which many articles have been written in both the Austrian and Soviet press, represents a new long-term avenue for developing cooperation and is therefore not only growing in quantity but also embracing an increasingly broad spectrum of sectors.

[Artemov] What are the prospects for Soviet-Austrian trade, economic, scientific, technical, and industrial cooperation from your standpoint?

[Steger] We pin great hopes today on the 12th 5-Year Plan for 1986-1990 being drawn up in the Soviet Union. We hope that we will be able not only to consolidate but to increase our share in the trade turnover between our countries. This applies above all to our most important import requirements, among which we include, in addition to natural gas and petroleum, coking coal, various industrial raw materials, chemical products such as ammonia and apatites, and so forth. We also hope to obtain new orders for industrial installations built on a turnkey basis. We believe that your specialists will be attracted by the idea of joint development of diesel engines. We should like to deepen production sharing in the fields of welding, fuel equipment for diesel engines, and sprinkler installations.

FOREWORD TO CHERNENKO'S AUSTRIAN PUBLICATION CITED

FM231127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS Report: "On the Publication of K.U. Chernenko's Book in Austria]

[Text] Vienna, 22 Nov -- The presentation to the Austrian public of the book "The People and the Party Are One: Selected Speeches and Articles" by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took place in the Soviet Embassy in Austria. The book has been issued by Austria's Edition Roetzer Publishers.

The presentation ceremony was attended by eminent public figures and politicians of the country, representatives of the Austrian parliament and trade and industrial circles, members of the diplomatic corps and journalists.

In his introductory address to Austrian readers, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko says:

Esteemed readers, first and foremost I would like to express gratitude to the publishers Edition Roetzer, who have published this collection of my articles and speeches for Austrian readers. The hospitable Austria of June 1979 is alive in my memory. A Soviet-Austrian summit took place in the capital of your country at that time, and I participated in it. That meeting, as you know, ended with the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments, known in history as SALT II. We believed that the Vienna meeting would mark a major step forward in strengthening general security and in improving Soviet-U.S. relations and the world political climate. All the peoples expected it, but that was not to be. There were politicians in Washington who derailed the treaty signed by the leaders of the two powers and who subsequently broke off other important talks which were making progress, or which were about to produce practical results. The international situation grew more complex.

Meanwhile, the practice of the 1970's, the address continues, forcefully demonstrated to the people of Europe that fruitful cooperation of states with different social systems was not only possible but necessary. Detente is a natural state, whereas confrontation is a dangerous anomaly whose consequences for the security of every country and the continent as a whole today are difficult to predict.

I believe that relations between the Soviet Union and Austria offer a good example of truly mutually beneficial, honest and equal cooperation. They have a solid background. In March 1938, when Austria was occupied by Hitler Germany, the Soviet Union was the only state to denounce the Anschluss as an act of aggression.

Subsequent developments demonstrated that the USSR was and remains a consistent supporter of Austrian independence. I remind you that in 1955 the state treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria was signed on the Soviet Union's initiative, and the foundations of its permanent neutrality were laid. The thorny Austrian question was resolved from positions of peaceful coexistence, in interests of lessening international tension. The 30 years since then have demonstrated the significance of this event which had a beneficial influence not only on the destiny of the Austrian Republic but also on the general atmosphere in Europe.

The Soviet Union highly values and respects Austria's commitment to the policy defined by the state treaty and by the law of permanent neutrality. That course has won for your country well deserved prestige.

Austria is an active UN member and its voice carries weight in important international forums. During the past years, Vienna has become the seat of a number of major international organizations.

Undoubtedly, there is a historical link between what took place in Vienna in May 1955 and in Helsinki in August 1975, between the conclusion of the state treaty and the signing of the Final Act of the all-European conference. Both these events were imbued with the spirit of mutual understanding and the striving for peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation between states and peoples.

During the recent years Soviet-Austria relations have grown even more multifaceted. They are built on the foundation of mutual benefit, on the basis of the complete equality, and constitute a result of the efforts of our two countries and their peoples. I am confident that our good-neighborliness and cooperation also constitute our solid joint contribution to building healthy relations of peace among all the countries of Europe.

All people need peace. No nation on earth wishes war. History shows, however, that one must fight against war to stop its flames from singeing one country after another. The Soviet people and Austrians learned this from the firsthand grievous experience. The wounds inflicted by the war on the Soviet Union have not healed even now, 40 years after victory over fascism.

The memory of the Soviet servicemen who liberated Europe from Nazism is held sacred in many European countries. I well remember a monument on one of the centra squares of Vienna -- Schwarzenberg-Platz. At its foot were fresh flowers. We highly appreciate respect for the memory of those who have fallen. Now that the world is again in jeopardy, energetic efforts are needed to avert a catastrophe. Our course remains invariable. We will not slacken the struggle against the threat of war and for the improvement of the international situation. This is the main task facing all mankind today, and we are convinced that no state should remain aloof from tackling it.

Esteemed readers, I would like to express the hope that this book will help you to understand better the motives and objectives of Soviet policy, a policy of peace and cooperation.

TOLKUNOV, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT TO FRG

LD232158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov (TASS) -- The delegation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation headed by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the committee and of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has ended its visit to the FRG. The delegation, which was in the country at the invitation of the "Greens" party group in the Bundestag, held conversations with the "Greens" leadership and its parliamentary group. It also met Philipp Jenninger, chairman of the FRG Bundestag.

The delegation left for home today.

PALESTINIAN LEADERS VISIT USSR 19-23 NOV

LD232108 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- Leaders of Palestinian organisations -- George Habash, T. Qub'ah (the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine), Nayif Hawatimah, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh (the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine), S. Najjab (the Palestinian Communist Party) and Tala't Yaqub (the Palestine Liberation Front) were staying in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee from November 19 to November 23.

During the conversations held at the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Palestinian leaders spoke about the courageous struggle of the Arab people of Palestine against the intrigues of imperialist and Zionist circles trying to frustrate the achievement of a just all-embracing settlement of the Middle East problem, to prevent the exercise of the lawful national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and creation of an independent Palestinian state, to impose on the Palestinian and other Arab peoples separate shackling agreements patterned on the Camp David deal.

They emphasized their determination to preserve the cohesion of the Palestinian resistance movement, of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people, to consolidate and develop close cooperation of the PLO with Arab anti-imperialist forces. It was pointed out that arrangements reached in Aden and Algiers among the leadership of the Palestinian organisations included in the democratic bloc and the Central Committee of Fatah, remain topical. Their implementation would be of positive importance and would serve as a basis for overcoming difficulties in the PLO so that it should remain an active detachment of the Arab anti-imperialist movement.

Representatives of the Soviet public confirmed the invariable solidarity of the Soviet people with the Palestinian resistance movement, with the courageous struggle of Palestinian patriots against the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, with the efforts aimed at ensuring unity and cohesion of the PLO on an anti-imperialist basis, against the attempts to prevent a just solution of the Palestinian problem that would take into consideration lawful national rights of the Palestinians.

Representatives of the Palestinian organisations highly assessed the Soviet Union's consistent support for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, which was manifested in the Soviet proposals for the Middle East settlement envisaging, specifically, equal participation of the PLO in that settlement.

The Palestinian leaders were received at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

OPENING OF PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL REPORTED

LD232259 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpts] The 17th Palestine National Council [PNC] session is being held in Amman. It fulfills the functions of a parliament, making decisions on the most important questions of the development of the Palestine resistance movement. However, in light of the disagreements within the ranks of the PLO, a number of Palestinian organizations refused to take part in this session.

It is reported that many PNC members residing in Israeli-occupied territories were unable to attend the Amman meeting as the Israeli authorities prevented their participation.

Chadli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and King Husayn of Jordan spoke at the opening of the session.

As many years' experience has shown, the success of the struggle for a just settlement to the Near East conflict depends primarily on the unity of the Arab countries and the Palestine resistance movement. However, this unity has been undermined by the intrigues of imperialist forces and by disagreements among the Palestinians. Not only influential Palestinian organizations but also some Arab leaders have expressed their reservations about convening the PNC session in present conditions. Khalid al-Fahum, the council chairman, refused to participate in the Amman meeting. However, the session took place in Amman.

PNOMAREV ADDRESSES USSR-YAR TREATY MEETING

LD232156 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A joint session of the foreign affairs commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today. A proposal of the USSR Council of Ministers on the ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] signed in Moscow on 9 October 1984, which had been submitted by the Supreme Soviet Presidium for a decision by the commissions was discussed.

The session was conducted by Comrade Ponomarev, the Soviet of Nationalities commission chairman, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the proceedings were Comrades Kuznetsov, Zimyanin, Rusakov; Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and other members of the commission.

A report was delivered on behalf of the Soviet Government by Comrade Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. Those who addressed the session, Comrade Losev, director general of TASS for the USSR Council of Ministries; Comrade Maslyukov [name as heard], first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; Comrade (Bagina), a female worker at the Kayrak-Kum "Lenin" Carpet Production Association in the Tajik SSR; Comrade Ibragimov, chairman of the board of the Azerbaijan SSR Union of Writers, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa proposed that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the YAR should be adopted and recommended for ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Ponomarev, who spoke in conclusion, said, in part:

[Begin recording] The treaty that has been submitted for discussion is a natural result of over half a century of development of relations between our countries, which has rested on the sound foundation of the Soviet-Yemeni treaties concluded in 1928 and 1964. At the same time it reflects a new and higher level in these relations in various spheres of political trade, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation. The treaty is also of great international importance. The parties will promote averting war; the consolidation of peace and security of peoples; and the relaxation of international tension. They will actively cooperate in the cause of halting the arms race, and they will struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and any forms of racism, including Zionism, to ensure the sovereignty, freedom, independence, and progress of peoples.

Thus, the signing of this treaty makes a fresh contribution to the struggle of peace-loving forces against the aggressive militaristic plans of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, which threaten the world with nuclear war. The signing of the treaty and its ratification by the YAR People's Constituent Assembly, which has already taken place, have been greeted with satisfaction by the people of that country. The treaty has also been approved by our friends in other countries, including the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The new Soviet-Yemeni treaty is in full accordance with the USSR's foreign policy course, which is aimed at the development of cooperation with the developing countries and at support for the struggle of peoples for strengthening their sovereignty and national independence and the right of the people themselves to control their own destiny. [end recording]

Comrade Ponomarev submitted a proposal that the treaty by approved and that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium should be recommended to ratify it. This proposal was adopted unanimously.

YAR ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS CONCLUDE VISIT

FM241501 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] A delegation of leading moral and political orientation workers from the Yemen Arab Republic Armed Forces headed by Major Ahmad al-'Uqayli, deputy chief of the Moral and Political Orientation Directorate, was in the Soviet Union for a week at the invitation of the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation members familiarized themselves with the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate's experience in organizing the ideological, moral, and political education of personnel; visited the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy and the Tbilisi artillery officer training establishment; and were acquainted with servicemen's combat training, lives, and leisure and the organization of political training in a trans-Caucasus military district unit.

The delegation was received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Taking part in the talk were Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. During the talk, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions of the organization of political training in the army and navy were discussed.

The guests from the Yemen Arab Republic visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the tomb of the unknown soldier by the Kremlin wall; viewed monuments to the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor glory; and saw the sights of Moscow and Tbilisi.

The delegation has left for home.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT CITED ON NAMIBIA SOLUTION

LD231325 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Luanda November 23 TASS -- The People's Republic of Angola strongly advocates independence for Namibia and the establishment of a lasting peace in the south of Africa, a message from Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that was released here says. The Angolan Government, the document says, has put forward a series of practical proposals constituting a basis for the attainment of these goals through negotiations. These include the withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory, the restoration of full control by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) over the state border of the country, the commitment of South Africa to respect United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence and to contribute towards its fulfillment, and the conclusion of a ceasefire agreement between South Africa and the South-West Africa People's Organisation [SWAPO].

Angola reiterates its resolve to begin by agreement with Cuba the withdrawal of the contingent of Cuban internationalists from Angola only after resolution 435 begins to be fulfilled. An intenational agreement must be signed within the framework of the United Nations Security Council, which would act as a guarantor, between Angola, Cuba, South Africa, and SWAPO, listing the mutual commitments of the sides on granting independence to Namibia, ensuring the security and territorial integrity of Angola and the achievement of a lasting peace in the south of Africa.

This position of principle of the People's Republic of Angola, the message says, categorically rejects what is called "linkage," which makes the fulfillment of Security Council Resolution 435 dependent on the advance or simultaneous withdrawal from Angola of the Cuban troop contingent, staying in the country on a lawful basis, that is, at the request of the Angolan Government and in accordance with Article 51 of the U.N. Charter.

The message stresses the need for the complete withdrawal of South African troops from Namibian territory, primarily the South African Air Force and troops deployed along the Angolan-Namibian border. After the South African Air Force is withdrawn from Namibia and after the strength of its land troops there is reduced to 1,500, Angola and Cuba will withdraw 5,000 Cuban internationalists from the southern group of troops as a gesture of goodwill. The rest of the Cuban contingent of that group will be withdrawn within three years. As for the Cuban troops in Cabinda Province and in other northern areas of Angola, including Luanda, their withdrawal is planned under a special schedule fixed by Angola and Cuba. However, in case of direct aggression or threat of aggression, South Africa must stop any support for the UNITA gangs and the U.N. leadership must exercise control over the elimination of the bases of that puppet grouping in Namibian territory. Angola, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stresses, is displaying its goodwill in a search for peace. However, it cnanot agree to concessions which would jeopardize the socio-economic progress and national integrity of the country.

FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENT ON OAU ASSEMBLY SESSION

IZVESTIYA's Kadymbekov

PM211519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Z. Kadymbekov dispatch under the "Topical Theme" rubric: "The 20th OAU Assembly Session: The African Peoples' Resolution"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- The 20th session of the assembly of the heads of state and heads of government of members of the OAU has completed its work in the Ethiopian capital.

Delegates' efforts aimed at overcoming contradictions and the unity they achieved in formulating common stances on political and economic questions enabled the session to adopt specific decisions.

The African countries' determination to wage an uncompromising struggle to completely rid the continent of colonialism, racism, and apartheid was reaffirmed in one of the meeting's main documents -- the Resolution on Southern Africa. The document sharply criticizes the racist regime of Pretoria, which is pursuing a policy of coercion against the African population of South Africa and is carrying out acts of aggression against the front-line states. The resolution also condemns the stances of a number of Western countries, above all the United States, that are giving comprehensive assistance to the racists. The document expresses solidarity with the heroic struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for independence and contains an appeal to the international community to step up its support for the liberation movements and front-line states.

The question of the immediate granting of independence to Namibia, occupied by racist South Africa, is one of the most acute problems of Africa today. The resolution adopted on this question demands the immediate fulfillment of the UN Security Council decision, which must not be linked in any way with the withdrawal of the contingent of Cuban forces from Angola.

The session participants unanimously supported the Palestinian people's just struggle to create an independent sovereign state and their legitimate right to self-determination.

The 20th OAU Assembly session paid great attention to examining the extremely complex economic problems of Africa. Delegation heads spoke with particular anxiety about the unprecedented drought, which has led to the point where most countries on the continent are today experiencing an acute food shortage and where the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition is measured in tens of millions. Agricultural and industrial production have fallen sharply, and African countries' foreign debts are steadily rising.

The declaration on the critical economic situation in Africa contains a whole list of realistic measures to overcome these difficulties. The document expresses gratitude to all the countries and international organizations which are giving assistance to the peoples of Africa. The session participants also adopted a decision to create a special emergency aid fund for countries suffering from drought.

In his closing address OAU Chairman Julius K. Nyerere described the present session as the most fruitful and successful in the organization's entire history.

PRAVDA's Serbin

PM221152 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Servin "Commentator's Column": "Africa Advocates Unity"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- The 20th session of the assembly of state and government heads of the OAU countries that has ended in Addis Ababa, provided convincing evidence that the continent's peoples highly value their cohesion as an important weapon on the path of independent, peaceful development. The OAU, which came into being on the crest of the wave of the African peoples' national liberation movement, is resolutely opposed to imperialist and neocolonialist intrigues in Africa and advocates the easing of international tension and the end of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race.

The past few years in the OAU's history have been marked by considerable difficulties. The earlier problems of the Western Sahara and Chad were exploited by imperialist opponents of African unity in an effort to split Africa. Western circles were hoping that the assembly session would run into big problems. The supreme African forum remained, however, widely representative and the African leaders continued their work and brought it to a successful conclusion.

One of the main problems facing Africa today is that of resolving the plight the continent's states find themselves in as a result of the legacy of the colonial past and also of the West's current neocolonialist policy and of the economic crisis in the capitalist world, the brunt of which imperialism is to a considerable extent shifting onto the developing countries' shoulders. This plight has been aggravated by the long years of drought in many parts of Africa. The assembly achieved unanimity in its approach to the various aspects of the problem.

The continent's countries also adopted a common stance vis-a-vis the liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism in the African Continent and the struggle against racism and apartheid and for the granting of independence to the Namibian people.

Pointing out that the African peoples are seeking to strengthen peace and turn Africa into a nuclear-free zone, Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, former head of the OAU, highly rated the position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries who are in the vanguard of the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The Africans are well aware how difficult freedom is to achieve and therefore they treasure it. An important result of the 20th session of the OAU assembly was the increase in the prestige of the OAU -- a reliable instrument in the strengthening of political independence and in the economic development of the continent's countries.

MEDIA CITED ON POSSIBLE FRENCH RETURN TO CHAD

PM231421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "Preparing an Invasion?"]

[Text] Paris, 19 Nov -- Under pressure from the U.S. Administration another intervention against Chad is planned. According to AFP, quoting "reliable sources" in Ndjamena, France is considering dispatching troops to Chad again. French Jaguar combat aircraft have resumed their reconnaissance flights over Chadian territory.

According to AFP, French Defense Minister C. Hernu and J. Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, who have arrived in Ndjamena, are to discuss with H. Habre the possibility of a repetition in Chad of a military operation on the lines of the "Manta" operation in the course of which more than 3,000 French officers and men were flown into Chad last summer. The existence of such a plan, according to the agency, is further corroborated by utterances made by C. Cheysson, minister of external relations, on the eve of his departure for Washington. He has, for instance, repeated unsubstantiated fabrications about some kind of "Libyan forces' presence" in the north of Chad that have been circulated by U.S. officials and the press in recent days. At the same time, the minister virtually admitted that the United States is putting pressure on France urging it to again intervene by force of arms in the Chadian conflict. "The Americans are trying to prove the correctness of the methods to which they resort with regard to Nicaragua," he said.

According to AFP, C. Cheysson is to meet Secretary of State G. Shultz, Vice President G. Bush, and Defense Secretary C. Weinburger in the U.S. capital. The Chadian situation will be one of the central issues discussed in the talks.

Commenting on the events around Chad, AFP notes that France has at its disposal 2,000 servicemen in the Central African Republic and Gabon, most of whom are stationed within 3 hours' flying time from Ndjamena. In Chad itself around 2,000 Zairean officers and men are still operating, sent here under pressure from the U.S. Administration.

London, 19 Nov -- The newspaper THE GUARDIAN writes: French units deployed in the Central African Republic have been put on full combat alert. These troops, the newspaper notes, can be flown back to Chad at any moment.

New York, 19 Nov -- THE NEW YORK TIMES writes: The situation that has developed in Chad shows that the United States is playing an increasing role in deciding the future of this African country. U.S. press commentaries indicate that Washington not only intends to insist that Paris sends its troops back into Chad, but is also prepared to carry out a direct intervention in the center of Africa.

PRAVDA VIEWS EFFECTS OF MOZAMBIQUE-RSA TREATY

PM231015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[I. Tarutin article under the rubric "We Reply to a Reader": "Racists Maneuvering" -- first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "At the beginning of this year a treaty was concluded between Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa. What influence has the conclusion of the treaty had on the situation in the region?" -- S. Nazarchenko, Dnepopetrovsk.

Things are uneasy in the south of the dark continent just now. The Republic of South Africa is in ferment, being shaken by mass demonstrations by Africans. The wave of anger from the country's dark-skinned population has buried the myth being spread in the West that the racist regime is revising its domestic and foreign policy. Finding itself isolated, Pretoria is writhing and maneuvering. Now it resorts to force; now it clutches at the straw of "constitutional reforms" and makes contact with neighboring African countries.

As is known, on 16 March 1984 the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM] and the Republic of South Africa [RSA] signed a treaty of "nonaggression and good-neighborliness" in the border town of (Nkomati).

Mozambique regards the (Nkomati) treaty as a diplomatic success on its part, for the young republic was the object of constant aggressive actions by the racist regime. In recent years gangs of the so-called "Mozambique National Resistance" [MRNM], that were maintained totally by the Republic of South Africa, became a tool of destabilization.

But Pretoria failed to overthrow the PRM Government and replace it with a regime of a pro-Western orientation. Therefore, having ceased overt confrontation, it decided, to all appearances, to try different methods, including economic and political ones.

At the same time South Africa apparently has not abandoned subversive activity. As the British newspaper THE TIMES has written, the MRNM training camp in the South African province of Transvaal "is continuing to function." And AIM, the Mozambique national agency, reported recently that weapons and ammunition were dropped to an MRNM base in Inhambane Province from South African aircraft in September. This fact has been confirmed by (D. Fondu), the province's military commissar.

Thus, to all appearances the racists are continuing to nurture counterrevolutionary groupings in order to exacerbate the situation in the country. The bandits have stepped up their sallies in recent months.

In this connection UPI reported a statement by J. Veloso, the Mozambique president's minister for economic questions. He pointed out that "no practical results have been achieved since the signing of the agreement with the RSA at (Nkomati)." The minister warned that the agreement "will be in jeopardy" if the antigovernment groupings of the MRNM continue their sallies.

J. Veloso made his statement on the eve of a flight to Pretoria, where the question of the counterrevolutionary gangs' activities was discussed with the RSA authorities. As a result of the talks that were held, a preliminary accord was reached on the cessation of armed violence in the country. However, literally the day after the conclusion of the talks an MRNM representative told correspondents that "many people have misinterpreted the agreement" and "war will continue as usual." All this suggests that a double game is being played.

People are seeking to use the legitimate desire of Mozambique and other "front-line" states to live under conditions of stability in order to wrest political and ideological concessions from them and strike a blow against the national liberation movement. They are trying to hide these plans behind big talk of a desire for peace and stability in the region, which, they claim, are on the point of coming about thanks to the good will of Pretoria and the efforts of American diplomacy.

However, such maneuvers will hardly mislead anyone, because the main problems of southern Africa remain unresolved. The roots of the tension which exists there lie in the preservation of apartheid in the RSA and the illegal occupation of Namibia. Until these causes have been removed and until the aggressive, reactionary essence of the Pretoria regime has changed, African states cannot feel secure. They must be on their guard and defend their gains.

USSR PARLIAMENTARY GROUP LEAVES FOR NAIROBI

LD231314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] A delegation from the USSR parliamentary group left for Nairobi today to attend the interparliamentary conference on the environment. It consists of Comrade Grebenyuk, chairman of the commission on nature conservation and rational utilization of natural resources of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrades Babayev, Izrael, and Isayev, who are deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN PLANNING MINISTER

PM251408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 84 Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 21 November N.K. Baybakov, USSR Council of Minister deputy chairman and USSR Gosplan chairman received H. Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Nicaraguan planning minister.

During a friendly conversation the state and prospects of the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Nicaragua were discussed. Taking part in the conversation was J. Suarez Espinoza, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR.

LAW OFFICIAL HITS U.S. 'PIRACY' AGAINST NICARAGUA

PM221426 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[A. Mozgovoy interview with Doctor of Juridical Sciences A.L. Kolodkin, chairman of the Soviet Maritime Law Association and vice president of the International Maritime Committee, under the rubric "Hands Off Nicaragua!" "Crude Piracy": date, place of interview not specified -- first paragraph is SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA introduction]

[Text] A year ago U.S. President R. Reagan signed a directive approving the appropriation of funds for the mining of Nicaraguan ports. It is well known that, as a result of this, more than 10 ships flying the flags of different states and including the Soviet tanker Lugansk struck mines and suffered serious damage. Here is what SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent A. Mozgovoy was told in this connection by Doctor of Juridical Sciences A. L. Kolodkin, chairman of the Soviet Maritime Law Association and vice president of the International Maritime Committee.

[Kolodkin] The mining of Nicaraguan ports by the United States and its hirelings gave rise to universal condemnation. This action was sharply criticized even by Washington's closest NATO allies, and this is understandable, since the United States' actions cannot be justified from either the moral or the legal viewpoint. They constitute a crudest violation of international law, including the Hague conventions on the laws and customs of war that prohibit the laying of mines off enemy coasts and harbors, even under conditions of declared war, if this would hinder maritime navigation by other countries. The United States has not even declared war on Nicaragua. In other words, the mining of the republic's ports can be described only as an act of brigandage and piracy, a manifestation of the policy of state terrorism. This is precisely why the UN international court of justice ruled that the United States must immediately cease any actions to block Nicaragua's ports, including the laying of mines.

[Mozgovoy] But the United States has not obeyed this request. U.S. Navy warships pursue civilian ships on course for Nicaragua, hinder normal navigation, and intrude in the republic's territorial waters. How can these actions be reconciled with modern international law?

[Kolodkin] The United States is committing open piracy on the high seas. Washington is unceremoniously claiming for itself the right to impose on the open sea and the airspace above it a procedure governing the transit of foreign civilian ships and aircraft flights as if these waters and air space were under its jurisdiction.

U.S. warships stop foreign merchant vessels on the high seas, demand information about their ports of origin and destination and about the cargo on board, and commit other illegal and arbitrary acts. This applies to Nicaragua's contiguous waters and to other parts of the world ocean.

Under international maritime law, warships may stop civilian vessels only if they commit acts of piracy, transport slaves, engage in illegal radio transmissions, and so on. But not a single one of the vessels stopped recently by the U.S. fleet was engaged in anything like that. The United States is thus breaking the Geneva Open Sea Convention, to which it is a party, and is ignoring the 1982 UN Law of the Sea Convention signed by 135 states.

[Mozgovoy] Can it be said that the United States is now trying to impose a blockade of Nicaraguan ports?

[Kolodkin] Without any doubt. However, a sea blockade can be established only in two cases: under every state's right to self-defense or under a UN security council resolution aimed at safeguarding peace insome region. It is not difficult to perceive that the United States is in no way the victim of aggression, hence the right to self-defense does not apply. Now are there any security council resolutions. In other words, the United States is not entitled to effect a blockade.

Of course, Washington is well aware of this. This is why U.S. diplomacy is so strenuously maneuvering with the question of so-called "sea quarantine." It was applied for the first time in 1962 against revolutionary Cuba. Nevertheless, the camouflaging of a blockade behind the term "quarantine" essentially changes nothing. The illegal nature of such actions is obvious. The blockading of a state's ports and coastline, as described by the 24th UN General Assembly session, is an act of aggression and, furthermore, "no considerations of any nature, be they political, economic, military, or any other kind, can serve to justify aggression."

In conclusion I would like to note the topicality of our country's proposals regarding the impermissibility of the policy of state terrorism and the spreading of confidence-building measures to the waters of seas and oceans, especially in regions containing the busiest sea lanes or where the possibility of conflict situations arising is most likely. The implementation of these initiatives would help ensure international peace and security and consolidate the system of freedom of navigation.

CPSU-ARGENTINE CP TALKS HELD IN BUENOS AIRES

LD241748 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (TASS) -- A meeting has been held here between Athos Fava, Argentine Communist Party general secretary and members of the party's leadership, and a CPSU delegation headed by Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

During their conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of cordiality, A. Fava described the work by Argentine communists in the new conditions following the coming to power of a legitimately elected government, and their struggle for the vital interests of the working people in defense of constitutional order and democracy. The CPSU delegation informed their Argentine comrades about the main directions in the work of the CPSU to implement the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Their exchange of opinions confirmed the common nature of the views held by the CPSU and the Argentine Communist Party. Particular stress was laid on the need for unity in the actions of communists and all democratic forces in the struggle for peace and against the threat of thermonuclear war.

Those who took part in the meeting declared their solidarity with the people of Nicaragua, who are defending their independence and the right to travel the path they have chosen, and they strongly condemned the interventionist policy by the aggressive, imperialist circles of the United States. A mutual desire was expressed for the further development of fraternal cooperation.

ARGENTINE POLICE FOIL PLOT AGAINST ALFONSIN

LD240702 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires November 24 TASS -- Argentine police foiled a plot to assassinate President Raul Alfonsin. Undersecretary of Interior Raul Galvan stated that the attack on the president had been to take place during his visit to Cordova last Tuesday. Two conspirators were arrested and an investigation was opened. Last night a bomb went off in the Buenos Aires stadium, where the president was to speak. Another explosive device was defused by police.

PARAGUAYAN CP CALLS FOR ANTI-STROESSNER UNITY

PM231445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Strengthening Unity"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Nov -- According to reports received here, a session of the Political Commission of the Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee has been held in conditions of great secrecy. Questions relating to the internal political situation were discussed, in particular the strengthening of the unity of all of the country's antidictatorship progressive forces in the struggle to overthrow General Stroessner's regime. In this connection the importance was noted of the recent powerful demonstrations in Paraguay under the slogan "Bread, freedom, work, and the return of political emigres!"

The resolutions of the session of the Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee Political Commission point out the need for further work by Communists to strengthen contacts with the country's other progressive political forces with a view to achieving the main objective -- the overthrow of the dictatorship. The Paraguayan Communist Party has called on the country's people to step up the struggle, using all forms available, to end repressions.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL EXAMINES WORK WITH CADRES

PM231123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Improve Work With Cadres"]

[Text] Estonia's "Paystu" Kolkhoz was for a long time among the laggards. But then the party raykom recommended Kh. Laydvee for the post of chairman. The party committee had noticed him long before and enrolled him on the reserve list for promotion. He had worked in recent years as secretary of the party committee of the "Vilyandi" model and shown [oporno-pokazatelnyy] sovkhoz. The new chairman set to work vigorously and instilled order on the farm. And the kolkhoz began confidently finding its feet. This year 32.4 quintals of grain crops have been harvested per hectare there. The annual targets for sales of milk and meat to the state are being fulfilled successfully.

We have thousands upon thousands of talented organizers. V.I. Lenin described them as "people with a sober mind and practical gumption, people who combine devotion to socialism with the ability without fuss (and despite turmoil and fuss) to organize strong and harmonious joint work by a large number of people..." The selection, placing, training, and education of such cadres is still the party's paramount concern nowadays.

"The success of any great cause," Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized, "depends directly on the further enhancement of the standard of party leadership of the economy and all possible strengthening of party political work among the masses. And the style of leadership and its conformity with today's demands are extremely important here."

The style of leadership is determined to a decisive degree by the standard of training, the political maturity, and the competence of leading cadres. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently discussed Comrade K.U. Chernenko's proposals on certain questions of modern cadre policy. As was pointed out at the session, the novelty and complexity of the tasks being resolved in the process of improving developed socialism and the increased level of Soviet people's education and culture are making increased demands on cadres and their business and moral makeup.

The first thing is to bring to light and select capable organizers. We have extensive possibilities for replenishing cadres with the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia, women, and young people. Many party committees understand this and carefully nurture cadres, moving them from simple to more complex tasks. They put a lot of work into creating a truly reliable reserve, prepare people in advance with a view to a certain work level and profile, and enable future leaders to pass through the school of the elected aktiv and the party apparatus and to receive party political education in addition to specialized education.

The practice of party committees in Belorussia, Georgia, and certain other republics, which seek to take more fully into account the kind of opinion that the party organization, the labor collective, and the public have of a particular person, merits approval. It is necessary to continue developing democratic principles in every possible way when implementing cadre policy. It is necessary to enhance the significance of character references and try to ensure that they objectively reflect a person's weak and strong points.

When appointing a worker to a particular post, it is important to know not what he is like in general, but to ascertain carefully whether he is suitable for precisely that post.

How competent is he, and will he be up to it? Haste, lack of thought, and a formal approach inevitably lead to mistakes. Instances of the selection of workers on the basis of personal devotion, kinship, and common birthplace [zemlyachestvo] have not been overcome. Such instances must be resolutely eradicated. The matter must be organized so that very strict control over the observance of the Leninist norms of party life and the principles of party leadership is established in every party organization in all components of state and economic management.

The leader's moral makeup is of special significance. The leader embodies our ideals and ensures the success of plans and pledges and the mode and style of our life as a whole. However, it is no secret that a discrepancy between word and deed is still occasionally encountered, and overreporting, deception, embezzlement, bribery, and economic hypertrophy [khozyaystvennoye obrastaniye] are not uncommon.

Why does this happen? There are both mistakes in selection and shortcomings in educational work here. Certain party committess tolerate a shortcoming and fail to call guilty persons very strictly to account. There are still many workers whom no one on higher organs has heard from in years, and they have essentially ended up beyond the reach of control and criticism. The practice of shifting compromised leaders from one post to another -- a practice which was long ago condemned by the party but is still encountered -- does harm to the cause. It is necessary to put an end to this once and for all and keep to the rule that a failed worker cannot be promoted once again to the leadership until he has proved in low-level work that he has drawn the proper conclusions for himself.

Life attests that successes are greater where there are experienced, stable cadres, but it can happen that a person has not had time to look around before he is removed from a post. Need it be said that the "cadre carousel" and unfounded substitutions do no good. However, stability, too, is good within certain limits. Certain comrades who have held a particular post for many years start to lose their keen sight and the ability to see shortcomings. They resolve problems in a sterotyped manner, mark time, and get accustomed to shortcomings. "Horizontal" moves, to an equivalent sector, help to infuse a fresh spirit into work and to enrich it with new experience. A more intensive exchange of cadres between higher organs and the provinces is also fruitful.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which, in the main, approved the draft State Plan of economic and social development and the country's State Budget for 1985, and the call to worthily complete the 5-year plan and accelerate the intensification of the economy have become a concrete action program for Communists and all working people of the land of the soviets. Our cadre policy, a powerful lever by means of which the party actively influences the course of social development, is called upon to be an effective factor in realizing the planned tasks.

RSFSR PAPER VIEWS LEADER'S MORAL RESPONSIBILITY

PM231633 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Nikolay Mikhaylov "Publicist's Reflections": "The Moral Makeup of a Leader" -- capitalized words originally printed in boldface]

[Text] Our discussion is about the moral stance of a person entrusted with the leadership of people. It does not matter if he occupies an important or a lowly post -- that is not the point. One way or another, that person is on show, and we invariably pay attention not only to his work but also to his moral qualities.

His way of life, his style of dealing with subordinates, and the injustice of his judgements -- one way or another we put it all "on trial." And, indeed, can it be otherwise? After all, the authority of a leader is inseparable from his personal makeup.

Quite recently, the newspaper described a situation which occurred in a party raykom of a major city. The personal case of a Communist leader was examined. He has recently gained attention in party circles, under the apt name of "economic overgrowth," by illegally acquiring building materials and actively engaging in fitting out his own dacha at the state's expense. The raykom bureau's decision was perfectly straightforward: Expel the overweening smart dealer from the party and hand the case over to the prosecutor's office. However, as still often happens, there were kindly folk who took the intriguer under their protection. As is customary, well known variations on a familiar theme were "played over again:" The misdemeanor was serious of course, they said, but the man had done a lot for the rayon, had struggled to fulfill the plan, and so on. The story ended as it should have ended: The leader who had stained his Communist's conscience received his deserts. But let us divert ourselves from his actions and try to investigate the logic of those kindly arguments, for this logic is remarkable, unfortunately, for its currency. For whatever fine phrases surround lenient views, their essence is obvious. They say that the most important thing for a leader is not his moral, but his administrative and economic qualities. And if an offending leader is punished, then let it not be "to excess," or at least let it be done "quietly," because the prestige of the organization, his position, and so forth are behind him.

Need it be proved that in such a case everything is turned upside down? It is indisputable that the most important professional quality of any leader is to know his job -- he cannot simply be a "good person." But is it appropriate to counterpose morality and professionalism here? It is wrong in the activity of any person, and especially in management activity where morality is a professional trait in the same way as political maturity, professional competence, and organizational abilities. After all, leading people means EDUCATING them daily, and educating them not primarily by circulars, instructions, or reprimands, but by personal example and personal moral makeup. And it is no accident that attention was drawn to this yet again by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which recently specially examined the question of work with leading cadres. The newspaper's readers unanimously advocate the resolute implementation everywhere of the Leninist principles of the selection and placement of leading cadres. "Leniency, unjustified 'compassion,' and allusions to former services are completely inappropriate in relation to a leading worker who has compromised himself," writes Y. Komykhov, first secretary of Krasnodar City's Leninskiy CPSU Raykom. "The purity of the ranks of Lenin's party must be cherished above all." And here is the opinion of A. Cheshkin, lathe operator at the Petrozavodskbummash Production Association: "A worker who takes even just a handful of nails from a plant must be strictly dealt with, but a leader who takes anything from a plant for personal gain must be dealt with three times as strictly, for he sows unhealthy seeds and undermines people's faith in justice." These opinions cannot be disputed... buc there is another aspect which must not be ignored. A person who has committed an unlawful act is punished according to the law. Yet, deviation from moral norms is not always subject to jurisdiction, and indeed these norms are not always enshrined in the job description (Dolnozhostnaya instruksiya). Here much depends on a person's inner decency, his moral convictions, and the strength of his ideological principles.

Let us recall Lenin's well-known memorandum in which Vladimir Ilich briefly formulated the requirements for the selection of a leader. He must be assessed, Lenin writes: "a) from the point of view of conscientiousness, b) from a political stance, c) from his knowledge of the job, d) from his administrative abilities... "We will all know that since these lines were written, much has changed: The scale of the work is different and the importance of management decisions is different...The demands made on contemporary leader have, quite naturally, become more complex.

But now, reader, I would like to draw your attention to the first point in Lenin's meaningful formula: "From the point of view of CONSCIENTIOUSNESS." You will agree that we have somehow become accustomed to see this word as a synonym for diligence and assiduity. But after all it also means a GOOD CONSCIENCE, which excludes domineering arrogance and conceit and presupposes modesty in conduct, decency, and a cultural approach. People can thus say about their leader: He lives and works according to his conscience!

Some of a leader's actions can be superficially very unremarkable, but under the magnifying glass of public opinion even the most mundane step of a "person in office" assumes a moral coloring and often becomes a fact in his moral biography... The chairman of a large kolkhoz in Kabardino-Balkariya, candidate of agricultural sciences, and honored RSFSR agronomist, details his whole family from the smallest to the biggest for the sugar beet weeding: His wife, who works as director of the village museum, and his children, and he allocates himself a separate row in the field 1.5 km long, marking it out with pegs with his family. You might think: What's special about that? But ask the members of the Krasnaya Niva Kolkhoz about their chairman M. Klevtsov and you will hear the reply: "Our Mikhail Mikhaylovich is a conscientious fellow, a real leader." He himself is genuinely surprised at your question, replying: "But how could I do otherwise -- after all, people are watching me."

Rumor... can be both good and bad, but there is no doubt that it spreads round people more rapidly than any administrative orders or official reports. Then again you might wonder: How is it that a particular man has been in the public eye, climbed the career ladder, been cited in character references and official reports, and suddenly (yes indeed, suddenly!) has turned out to be different from what people had thought, from what he feigned to be. Unscrupulous affairs and abuses of power have been revealed.... Of course, he has scarcely publicized them; he has concealed them and covered up the traces as best he could, but I do not and will not believe that nobody knew about this! After all, the man did not live on an uninhabited island. I will cite just one example. The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee checked a letter about abuse of official position by Yu. Chunarev, manager of the Glavmosoblstroy No 8 Mosoblstroy Trust. For the last 10 years his career has been marked by continual machinations: reselling four automobiles, obtaining housing by deception, squandering state building materials for private purposes, involving workers and engineers in building his own dacha and garage, finding jobs for people he liked, and so forth. And nobody knew about all this? Nothing of the sort! Back in 1979 and 1980 when Yu. Chunarev worked far away from the Moscow region as manager of the Chitatselinstrov Trust, he was reprimanded and later severely reprimanded and had his record card endorsed for similar offenses. How did he suddenly appear in the environs of the capital? There is no secret, of course, about this: Such shifts are only possible where and when party principledness in the selection of cadres is replaced by considerations of subservience, protectionism, personal allegiance, and so forth.

And here is a thought which has occurred to me: We punish -- severely -- people who have committed crimes of office and rejected our moral norms. But, at the same time, we by no means always deal impartially with those who willingly or unwillingly help promote these people to leading posts, who do not trouble to examine attentively the nomination of a future leader, and who close their eyes to his moral defects. Yet, such accountability is essential. After all, a person is not being recommended in order to lead a youth gathering, but is being entrusted with power -- be it great or small -- over people. The widespread phenomenon of "nomenklatura transfers" for leaders who have committed an offense from one director's armchair to another can essentially only be described as irresponsibility. "In such cases," writes L. Yefimov from Kursk Oblast, "they must not be transferred, but demoted and removed from office. Anyone who has lost the moral right to educate people, who encourages flatterers and toadies, and who has lost the trust of Communists cannot be a leader."

In practice it is difficult to measure the damage caused by those who try to save these so-called leaders from punishment and conceal their misdemeanors from public opinion. They do not as a rule manage to conceal matters; instead, all sorts of talk and false rumors arise. For example, recently our paper only had to publish an article about cases of abuse in Pyatigorsk for the editorial office to be literally inundated by a torrent of letters, including some from Stavropol whose authors (by no means anonymously) wrote about the disturbing moral climate prevailing in the spa town. I have no doubt that there are similar letters at Stavropol CPSU Kraykom, too. We might ask: Would the authority of the kray's leadership really be diminished if it informed labor collectives objectively about the real state of affairs and about shortcomings that had been revealed and (much more importantly) resolutely halted? No, its authority would only increase.

Moral health is organically inherent in the whole framework of our life. If the party today is struggling to strengthen moral discipline, it is doing so not because the bad phenomena are increasing, but because they are particularly intolerable in a society of mature socialism, are in glaring contradiction with its spiritual foundations, and provoke the righteous anger of all honest people. The poet expressed it well when he said:

"We call on everybody to ensure that criticism -- head-on and unflinching -- cuts down the trash. This is the best proof of our purity and strength."

Let us add that the person who is entrusted with the responsible post of leader must be a model of such moral purity.

MARXIST PHILOSOPHY'S LENINIST STAGE ANALYZED

PM221007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Academcian B. Kedrov under the "Questions of Theory" rubric: "On the Leninist Stage of Marxist Philosophy"]

[Text] Like all of Marxism, its philosophy -- dialectical and historical materialism -- never stands still, but is constantly developing and advancing, responding to the most urgent questions which arise during the development of society and science. Here it passes through various specific historical stages which correspond to the major historical eras. Thus, from the moment it emerged in the 1840's until the end of the 19th century, it passed through its first stage, connected with the names of its founders Marx and Engels. Now there is a new era in man's history and V. I. Lenin answered in his works the questions which it has raised. Thus, in the 1890's a new stage, rightly called the Leninist stage, began in the development of Marxist philosophy.

A turning point took place in the development of world capitalism at that time: Monopoly capital developed out of the former "free" capital. "Political reaction all down the line is a feature of imperialism," V. I. Lenin noted. This reaction brought by imperialism took a grip on the ruling bourgeois philosophy. With the advent of the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution, a turning point also took place here -- toward idealism and agnosticism. The reaction saw in religion a "spiritual stick" for keeping the masses away from revolution. However, religion itself needs some kind of pseudo-scientific "justification." This function is performed by idealistic philosophy, in particular the empiriocriticism [makhizm] which Lenin called "refined" or "scientific priestcraft."

One feature of empiriocriticism as a confused, eclectic, but fashionable philosophical trend was its constant attempts to conceal its idealistic essence with snatches of materialist phrases.

That is why there was a particularly strong need to pursue consistently and resolutely the principle of the party spirit in philosophy in order to expose any attempt to mask the true gist of empirocritical views. Lenin's countering of empiriocriticism with materialism was a vividly expressed party nature and through the entire content of his works Vladimir Ilich answered the topical questions posed by new historical conditions.

The philosophy of Marxism is an integral, indivisible, unified teaching in which dialectics and materialism, the dialectical method and the materialist theory of cognition are indissolubly fused. At the same time, Lenin pointed out, depending on specific historical conditions a particular aspect of the philosophy of Marxism can and should be moved to the fore. However, this development does not mean that the integrity of all revolutionary science is disrupted.

Lenin describes the late 19th and early 20th centuries and subsequent years as an absolutely distinct historical period when bourgeois philosophy specialized, in particular, in gnoseology and tried to assimilate in a one-sided and distorted form some components of dialectics. Hence the new coloring which Lenin imparted to the philosophy of Marxism. The fact that Marxist philosophy developed in this way was the result of the features of the actual objective situation and of the ideological and political struggle. "The dispute about the nature of philosophical materialism and about why deviations from it are wrong and how they are dangerous and reactionary," he noted, has always been connected by "a living, real link" with "the Marxist socio-political trend."

On the eve of the October 1917 Revolution in Russia, dialectics were foremost in the philosophy of Marxism Leninism as an integral teaching indivisibly fused with the theory of cognition of materialism. Its development was stimulated by idealism's continuing offensive against the foundations of materialism. Therefore, it would be wrong to examine the preceding phase in the philosophy of Marxism as the promotion of a theory of cognition and the subsequent phase as the promotion of dialectics alone. In posing gnoseological problems of materialism from the outset and delivering a crushing blow to the gnoseology of empiriocriticism, Lenin constantly relied on dialectics and was guided by it. It was on the basis of dialectics that he creatively developed his teaching on objective, relative, and absolute truth, revealing the natural laws of human cognition and the profoundly dialectical nature of the very principle of party-mindedness in philosophy. This principle requires the ruthless pruning away of everything reactionary introduced by idealism, at the same time, the careful conservation and retention of everything valuable and positive acquired by the bourgeois countries' science. Simplifiers who failed to understand Lenin's dialectics sometimes tried to use this great principle in their own narrowly pragmatic interests, thus harming both the principle itself and all scientific cognition.

In analyzing the Leninist stage of Marxist philosophy in the post-October period, we can see that reactionary philosophy, having been defeated because it was unable to perform its "spiritual stick" function, immediately placed a stake on updated subjective idealism in the shape of neoempiriocriticism and neopositivism, which became widespread in the West after World War I. However, on this occasion too, subjective idealism was unable to fulfill its assigned role. In the forties socialism was established in a whole series of countries and became a world system. Taking into account this twice repeated experience, the bourgeois reaction shifted the focus of its attention to primitive, crude forms of idealism which were more directly linked with a religious world outlook and therefore seemed more accessible to the broad masses. Of this nature were variations on objective idealism and all kinds of "realism" and "ontologism", even including the theological and theosophical teachings of the neothomists.

Consequently, each turn in the struggle between the main philosophical groups -- materialism and idealism -- gives rise to the emergence of a particular new nuance in the philosophy of Marxism.

There was one more exceptionally important question which was posed by the development of science at the turn of the century and which remains topical to our day. It concerns the world's physical picture. In the 19th century dialectics went deep into various sectors of natural sciences, causing a revolution in them. At the same time, the sphere of more elementary physical phenomena still remained outside its influence. However, here too, right at the end of the 19th century there began an acute fragmentation of old ideas, which Lenin aptly called "the latest revolution in the natural sciences." Discoveries in science proved that the atom could be split and that chemical elements could be converted, and they revealed in a remarkable way the dialectics of intra-atomic processes. The philosophical reaction hastened to seize on these discoveries and to interpret them in its own interests until materialism succeeded in giving them their correct scientific explanation. After all, until then natural sciences had always progressed in an implacable confrontation with religion. That is why the inquisition burned Giordano Bruno and did everything to persecute Galileo and other progressive scientists, and why even comparatively recently vile "monkey" trials were staged in the United States to refute Darwinism. But even in the new historical era religion needs the support of science. In the search for this support, reactionary philosophy has literally fallen on the discovery of radium, the electron, and the variability of the mass of moving microparticles of matter. As a result, the philosophical reaction caused a crisis in modern physics.

This crisis was comprehensively analyzed by V.I. Lenin from the positions of materialist dialectics and showed the absurdity of the idealists' allegations of the disappearance of matter. He showed with exceptional clarity that science moves deep into matter, that if yesterday science had gained a knowledge of the atom and today of the electron, then these are just milestones on an infinite path leading deep into matter and that the electron is as inexhaustible as the atom, because nature is infinite. This prediction of Lenin's has been confirmed remarkably by the entire further course of the development of modern natural sciences.

At the same time, Lenin showed that the crisis of modern physics caused by reactionary philosophy is a temporary, transient phenomenon and that this is a crisis of growth and will unfailingly be overcome during the further development of science, on the essential condition, however, that metaphysical materialism is replaced by dialectical materialism. This prediction of Lenin's has also been brilliantly vindicated in the socialist countries where dialectical materialism is the ruling world outlook.

It should be noted that, subsequently, idealism changed its outward appearance in an attempt to adapt on each occasion to new discoveries of natural science, generating yet another version of the crisis of the natural sciences. Thus, just recently it has tried quite illegitimately and vainly to base itself on the theory of relativity, quantum mechanics, and nuclear physics.

Through his works Lenin answered topical questions of philosophy put again and again by the rapidly changing historical situation, and after Lenin, his predecessors followed the path he indicated and have done and continue to do this. They are continuing successfully to advance the Leninist stage of the philosophy of Marxism.

Problems of historical materialism are highlighted particularly among the questions relating to the present level of the Leninist stage of the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism. Historical and dialectical materialism are indivisible and historical materialism, as the materialist understanding of history, is essentially nothing other than the extension of materialism, in general, and therefore of dialectical materialism to the explanation of social phenomena.

That is why new questions put forward by the present historical situation and above all by the features of developed socialism, stimulate the historical development and enrichment of historical materialism. For instance, the question of the dialectics of production forces and production relations and the question of the economic natural laws of developed socialism are of this kind. These problems were clearly formulated at the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

It is also a case of the philosophical consideration of the process of the improvement of the society of developed socialism and its democratic foundations and the means of social control and the assimilation of the higher forms of economic activity. At the same time, it is a question of a substantial improvement in the standard of educational and ideological work, which should lead to the further acceleration of the socialist building process. Indeed, the overall growth of all Soviet people's awareness and the enhancement of their sense of responsibility for the matter at hand and of their labor discipline, which the CPSU and its Central Committee urge the Soviet people to undertake, are designed to serve as an exceptionally important instrument for the progress of the developed socialist society.

From the philosophical viewpoint priority here goes to the dialectics of the relationship between Soviet people's social existence (the material factor) and social consciousness consciousness (the ideal factor) as the reflection of social existence. Social existence, being the primary and (ultimately) determining factor with regard to social consciousness, experiences in turn the ever increasing reciprocal influence of the consciousness of people taking part in the production process. The higher and more vigorous this consciousness, the more successfully the practical tasks set by the party are resolved -- tasks like raising labor productivity, intensifying production, and so forth. It is historical materialism which is designed today to play a world-outlook and methodological role in the philosophical development of such problems. One of the most important tasks of the Leninist stage of the development of Marxist philosophy at its present level is thus elaborated.

It is from these positions in particular that we study the mechanisms for the control and guidance of various aspects of the life of developed socialist society, primarily the material and ideal (spiritual) aspects of Soviet people's activity. Whereas a large amount of experience has already been accumulated in the sphere of the control of material activity, in the area of ideological guidance, where it is a question of people's awareness, historical materialism still has much to do. Here it is particularly important to consider the specific features of the ideal factor as distinct from the material factor. The reform of the general educational and vocational school being carried out under the party's leadership shows what imposing tasks face the society of developed socialism. Historical materialism has to show its methodological power here.

Questions connected with the contradictions of socialism deserve great attention. As V.I. Lenin said, revolutionary dialectics are the living force of Marxism while its "nucleus" is the teaching of the unity of opposites, that is of contradictions. But this unity in no way means that they are reconciled to each other. On the contrary, it signifies their "struggle," which ends in the victory of one of the struggling opposites, to wit, the aspect of the contradiction which reflects the progressive nature of advance -- the struggle between the old and the new, between the moribund and the nascent, between what is leaving life and the youthful elements that are being asserted in life, above all in production, but also in other spheres of social life. Wherever there is progressive development these contradictions occur. They and their solution act as the motive force of the development process, as movement "itself," as the source of progress.

Inasmuch as socialist society is constantly being improved and developed and is advancing, it always has something obsolescent or even obsolete which needs to be overcome or updated. But in addition to contradictions of this kind, there frequently arise in it contradictions of a different nature, when we encounter phenomena definitely alien and even hostile to the very nature of the socialist system. The most keen and implacable struggle is being waged against these negative phenomena (bribery, the embezzlement of state property, drunkenness, window-dressing, and so forth).

However, contradictions of this kind are not engendered by the socialist system and do not stem from it. They cannot be identical to the antagonistic contradictions of capitalism. Under socialism these contradictions, although they act as acute, irreconcilable contradictions, are nonetheless contradictions only between society as whole and individual people and, most important, are overcome on the basis of, and within the framework of, socialist society itself. This is achieved primarily by the growth of Soviet people's awareness, the improvement of their general cultural standard and sense of responsibility toward the country and people, and by the development of a correct understanding of the correlation of the individual and the social, with the determining role of the social with regard to the individual.

Historical materialism's services are most substantial in the philosophical consideration and generalization of global problems of the present day, such as the struggle for peace among the peoples and the aversion of the threat of nuclear war. In this connection, the further development of the Leninist stage of Marxist-Leninist philosophy includes a philosophical analysis of the fundamental contradictions between socialism and capitalism under present conditions and the discovery of paths of peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic systems.

Marxist-Leninist philosophy's cognitive, constructive, creative role is great. It is always closely linked by living threads with life itself, with sociohistorical practice, with the present era, with the new elements revealed every day by rapidly advancing science. It is the duty of philosophers to generalize these phenomena from the positions of Marxism-Leninism, to illumine our path with the beacon of knowledge, measuring the route we have chosen against the propositions which lie at the very foundation of Marxist dialectics and Marxist philosophy as a whole.

CVISHIANI ON ROLE OF SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

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[Article by Academician D. Cvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, under the rubric "Following the Course of Improving Developed Socialism": "Confluence of Two Revolutions"]

[Text] Our times are frequently called the times of the scientific and technical revolution -- a profound upheaval unprecedented in terms of its scale and consequences and affecting all spheres of the life of society: economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual. This revolution changes the conditions, nature, and substance of labor, the structure of production forces and of the social division of labor, and the social and professional structure of society; leads to rapid growth in labor productivity; and has an impact on people's culture, routine, mental outlook, and way of life.

Socialism consciously places scientific and technical progress at the service of the social progress. Scientific and technical progress in the USSR is made on the basis of very profound socioeconomic transformations and is aimed at enhancing the people's well-being, improving developed socialist society, and creating the material and technical base of communism.

Addressing a session of the CPSU Central Committee Commission on Preparing the New Edition of the CPSU Program, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "The steady enhancement of the people's well-being was and still is the CPSU's immutable program demand. Hence stems a task of paramount importance -- the creation of a highly efficient economy, the basis of the increasingly full satisfaction of the Soviet people's material and spiritual needs, and the growth of our state's might. The program must clearly define the party's policy of introducing the latest scientific and technical achievements into production in every possible way, improving forms of management, and developing the initiative and labor activeness of the masses, on which all our successes depend to a decisive degree. The idea of the confluence of two revolutions -- the scientific and technical and the social -- must be worthily reflected in the CPSU Program."

At the contemporary stage of the development of the scientific and technical revolution the upheavals in science, technology, and production merge together, interaction strengthens between them, and the time lapse between the birth of a scientific idea and its embodiment in production is sharply reduced. A new stage is coming in the social division of labor -- scientific activity is becoming an independent, socially necessary, and increasingly broad kind of labor. Qualitative transformations are affecting all elements of production forces -- the object of labor, the tools of production, and the worker himself.

Through production the scientific and technical revolution creates new conditions for human existence, which determine the complex of modern society, and increasingly actively shapes people's way of life and the climate of their social intercourse. The material and technical preconditions for overcoming the substantial differences between mental and physical labor, between the city and the countryside, and between the production and nonproduction spheres are strengthened. The processes of the scientific and technical revolution also contribute to ever greater rapprochement between the classes and strata of socialist society and to the formation of its classless structure.

The connection between scientific and technical progress and social progress is a complex and profoundly dialectic relationship of unity, interpenetration, and mutual influence of two interconditioning components. Socioeconomic progress in our time is possible only on the basis of progress in science and technology, while scientific and technical progress in turn demands the constant improvement of not only the material and technical base but also social relations at all levels.

It is no coincidence that the epoch of the scientific and technical revolution has coincided with the epoch of the historic transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. The scientific and technical revolution has very obviously exposed capitalism's inability to ensure the crisis-free development of modern production forces and has thereby increased the objective need to go over to the socialist method of production and become a powerful factor for accelerating the modern revolutionary process.

The scientific and technical revolution is a phenomenon on a world scale, but the forms of its manifestation, its course, and its consequences are fundamentally different in the socialist and the capitalist society. Under conditions of capitalism the scientific and technical revolution has exacerbated existing contradictions and given rise to new ones. The unprecedented opportunities which it provides for augmenting the well-being of mankind are not realized because of the obstacles which the capitalist system erects in the way of progress in the working people's interests. Capitalists use the splendid achievements of the human intellect to make profits at any price -- which gives rise to further growth in unemployment and new forms of exploitation, intensifies crisis phenomena, and leads to the destruction of the environment in which man lives.

Of course, even under the conditions of capitalism the introduction of the latest technology, production automation, and the use of microelectronics help to improve labor productivity. But, at the same time, all this creates a situation of social instability and increases the number of unemployed (in the United States, for example, according to official data, 8.5 million people are out of work.) Millions of people in the largest capitalist countries live below the official poverty line and suffer from chronic hunger. The achievements of science and technology are increasingly being placed at the service of the military-industrial complex and being used increasingly actively to escalate militarism, to create more and more new means of mass destruction, to increase their destructive power, and to build up arsenals of them.

The question of the social organization of society and its ability to resolve the problems which arise, given the present scale and pace of the scientific and technical revolution, is assuming ever greater acuteness. I mean such an organization of human activity in utilizing the achievements of science and technology, which ensures their maximum service to people's vital needs and to the most humane aims of social development.

The socialist social and state system opens up truly unlimited opportunities for the comprehensive development of the scientific and technical revolution and the utilization of its achievements in the interests of every member of society and for the development of the creative abilities and constructive forces of the individual. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized once again at the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, the steady raising of the Soviet people's living standards is the highest goal of our Leninist party's activity.

In the final analysis, the resolution of such a very important task as the organic combination of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of socialism is also subordinated to this goal.

The main advantages of the socialist system of economic management consist in the fact that it is based on public ownership of the means of production, the planned running of the national economy, and the centralized management of social production, and is oriented toward the creation of social conditions worthy of man. Under the conditions of socialism there are no antagonistic contradictions between different spheres of life or between scientific, technical, socioeconomic, political, and cultural processes. This makes it possible to eliminate disproportionality in the development of individual sectors of industry and the services sphere, to carry out more evenly the production of material wealth and spiritual values, and to concentrate efforts on resolving the most urgent problems which arise during the scientific and technical revolution and society's advance along the path of social progress.

The organic combination of the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of socialism has a very positive impact both on the sphere of physical production and on social development. It is embodied in the molding of the new type of working person, whose activity harmoniously combines physical and mental labor. On this basis there is an increase in the intellectual potential of society and its ability to set and resolve increasingly complex tasks which ensure the improvement of the developed socialist society and the building of the material and technical base of communism.

In determining the general prospect of the development of society, the CPSU attaches tremendous significance to scientific and technical progress and the introduction of progressive experience into production. Scientific and technical policy in the USSR has become an inalienable part of the state's overall economic policy.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy," adopted in August 1983, emphasizes that the fundamental improvement of all work on accelerating scientific and technical progress is a very important task of party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. It is necessary, the resolution states, to extend the use of targeted program planning of scientific and technical development and to elaborate, starting in the 12th 5-Year Plan, all-union, republic (interrepublic), and sector (intersector) scientific and technical programs, as well as scientific and technical programs for regions and territorial production complexes, whose main targets must be included in 5-year and annual plans.

In recent years comprehensive programs of intersector significance have occupied the leading place in research planning. A comprehensive program is now being elaborated in our country for the USSR's scientific and technical progress in 1986-2005, a period which will be an important stage in the improvement of the developed socialist society. Thousands of specialists from very different spheres of science are working on this program of unique scale. It will fully reflect the trends of social development and of the emergence of new requirements and will coordinate the efforts of science and production. The comprehensive program will define the main directions and methods of implementing a unified scientific and technical policy, the economic potential for realizing the goals outlined for the long term, and the key national economic tasks on whose resolution the attention of scientists, planning organizations, and managerial services will be concentrated. The significance of this program is so great that, when Comrade K.U. Chernenko addressed the session of the CPSU Central Committee Commission for Preparing the New Edition of the CPSU Program, he pointed to the need to make better use of it for scientific substantiation of the party Program and for collation of the points being introduced into the new edition with the latest conclusions of science and with specific scientific, technical, economic, and social calculations.

The comprehensive program will define the most promising directions for the development of science and technology in the interests of resolving socioeconomic tasks. The development of machine building, the electronicization of the national economy, the development and introduction of flexible automated production processes, the development of power generation, primarily nuclear power, the creation and elaboration of technologies for obtaining new materials with prescribed properties, and the extensive use of the achievements of biotechnology are now becoming the most important of these directions.

The interpenetration of scientific and technical progress and social progress is extremely necessary in sectors ensuring the production of consumer goods and agricultural products. Our science is doing a great deal to enhance the efficiency of agriculture, but new tasks lie ahead. The CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum put forward the demand to further augment efforts to increase production of agricultural products and to create the necessary conditions for the successful working of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. The further mechanization and automation of agricultural production will be of great significance for the accelerated development of agriculture. The statewide program for improving land and developing reclamation must be backed up by the scientific and technical achievements of industry.

The party has adopted a policy of intensifying the economy. The CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum emphasized that the economy's transfer to the path of intensification can be achieved only on the basis of scientific and technical progress. The intensification of social production poses complex tasks -- to create equipment and technology ensuring simultaneously a rise in labor productivity and the return on capital, savings of raw materials, supplies, and energy, and rational use of nature.

Increasing the extent of the practical utilization of the scientific and technical potential which the country already has is the chief condition for improving social production efficiency at the modern stage and its biggest reserve. It is still necessary to do a very great deal for this -- improve the planning and organization of scientific research, more closely tie incentives for scientific collectives and individual workers to the efficiency of the national economic utilization of work done, and strengthen the material and technical base of science. It is also important to strengthen the interest of enterprises and associations in utilizing the achievements of scientific and technical progress, to enhance their responsibility in this sphere, to create reserves ensuring mobility in utilization of production capacities, and to direct efforts toward developing machine building, since the union of science with production takes place in practice by way of machines and technology.

The scientific and technical revolution is making ever increasing demands on professional knowledge, qualifications, organizational abilities, and the general cultural and intellectual level of workers and acutely raises the question of cadres in a new way. The scientific and technical revolution is creating preconditions for a fundamental change not only in the nature of production, but also in the functions of the chief production force -- the working people. In a socialist society scientific and technical progress is aimed at improving working conditions, eliminating heavy work and manual and unskilled labor, and enhancing the creative substance of labor activity. Monitoring and management of production, the revelation and utilization of the laws of nature, the development and introduction of progressive technology, new materials and types of energy, and tools and means of labor, and the transformation of the environment will gradually become the substance of labor activity. A necessary condition for this is the development of the human factor of the scientific and technical revolution, the enhancement of the education and general culture of all members of society, and the creation of unlimited scope for man's comprehensive development. The development of production forces is invariably accompanied by the improvement of production relations and socialist democracy and by political, social, and cultural progress.

The scientific and technical revolution accelerates the pace of the internationalization of production and deepens integration processes, making it possible to form strong international economic complexes. As the experience of real socialism shows, the scientific and technical revolution contributes not only to the more efficient utilization of the advantages of the international division of labor, but also to the strengthening of friendly relations among states and the consolidation of peace on earth. The USSR's scientific and technical principles of mutual assistance, equal rights, and mutual advantage. The orientation toward utilizing the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution for the purpose of dynamic and harmonious socioeconomic progress has enabled the CEMA countries to begin a new stage of socialist economic integration and to embark on the elaboration of a concerted and, in certain spheres, also a unified scientific and technical policy. A particularly important saving has been made by joint work in the sphere of environmental conservation and the rational utilization of resources, and significant practical results have been obtained in space research.

The scientific and technical revolution insistently demands broad international cooperation and the expansion of mutually advantageous ties in the interests of all mankind. This is necessary for the resolution of problems of power generation, health care, the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and research into space and the world ocean. The approach to the resolution of these very important problems is underpinned by recognition of the paramount importance of such social actions of mankind as the struggle to end the arms race and prevent nuclear war.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko once again confirmed the party's immutable line when he replied to THE WASHINGTON POST's questions: "I have already said and I wish to emphasize once again that we are in favor of good relations with the United States, and experience attests that they can be good. What is needed for this is the mutual desire to build relations on equal terms, to our mutual advantage, and to the benefit of the cause of peace."

Under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, the CPSU's leading role increases in all sectors of communist building. This is conditioned, in particular, by the need to strengthen the comprehensive approach to the management of society, to combine the technological and the social aspects of the scientific and technical revolution, and to coordinate closely the interests of society's economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual development.

Creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory, the party determines the general prospect of the country's development and imparts a scientifically substantiated nature to the Soviet people's struggle to improve the society of developed socialism and to build communism. The new edition of the CPSU Program, which will be adopted by the upcoming 27th party congress, will make a new contribution to the theory of scientific communism.

PRAVDA REPORT ON PARTY CONTROL CONFERENCE

PM231202 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report "The Lofty Duty of Party Controllers"]

[Text] A conference of chairmen of party commissions under union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, okrug committees, and certain gorkoms, and senior secretaries of USSR Armed Forces political organ party commissions was held at the CPSU Central Committee 19-20 November.

A report on the work practice and tasks of party control organs in further tightening party and state discipline and stepping up the struggle against violations of communist morality was delivered by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

The report reflects some of the most important questions of the party's economic and social policy, the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, and the propositions and conclusions contained in the works and speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session which discussed the question of the approval of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR state budget for 1985.

The growing scale and complexity of the tasks of economic and cultural building, the report noted, demands a further improvement in the selection, placement, and training of cadres, and an all-around improvement of the monitoring and verification of execution which, as Lenin taught, are an integral part of all the party's organizational and educational work.

A great deal of work in the monitoring and verification of execution is carried out by the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and party commissions under union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, okrug committees, gorkoms, raykoms, and party committees with the status of raykoms.

Monitoring of the strict observance of the demands of the CPSU Program and Rules, of party and state discipline, and of the unconditional fulfillment of party and government directives is increasingly becoming a characteristic feature of their activity.

It was observed at the conference that the intensification and greater effectiveness of the party commissions' activity is the result of the higher standard of their leadership by party committees which keep constantly in touch with their work and assist and support them. A deep understanding of the political nature of party control serves as a precise point of reference for party controllers and enables them to embark on the organization of verification procedures from the standpoint of party-wide and statewide interests and to expose and eliminate everything that is alien to communist morality and the values of the Soviet way of life.

Monitoring work is now organized on a firm planned basis. The party commissions' aktiv is being expanded. More attention is being paid to preventive work and to publicizing the commissions' activity. This opens up great opportunities in the prevention of violations of executive discipline and digressions from the demands of the law and moral standards.

Recent party control organ checks have been on a large and comprehensive scale as a rule. There has been systematic monitoring of measures to accelerate scientific and technical progress, improve the quality of goods, make fuller use of internal reserves, and ensure the economic expenditure of material and manpower resources and the strict observance of plan discipline and of contractual obligations with respect to goods deliveries. It was emphasized that it is necessary to enhance the responsibility of leading personnel for the fulfillment of the decisions adopted. The paramount duty of a leader at any level is to personally participate in monitoring and to strive for the strict and absolute observance of executive discipline in the sector entrusted to him.

Special attention was drawn to the need for party commissions to assist primary party organizations in monitoring the activity of the administration and the work of the apparatus in the fulfillment of party and government directives, the observance of soviet laws, and the enhancement of their militancy and principledness.

Work experience accumulated by party commissions was exchanged. A number of shortcomings in the work of certain commissions was noted. Recommendations were issued on reinforcing the composition of party commissions under CPSU raykoms and gorkoms with party committee members, party veterans, specialists, and production pacesetters.

The conference was addressed by S.I. Manaykin, first secretary of the Omsk CPSU Obkom; A.P. Botvin, chairman of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Party Control Commission; and the following chairmen of party commissions: K.S. Buchin -- Moscow CPSU Gorkom; G.D. Smagliyenko -- Lesingrad CPSU Obkom; I.M. But-Gusaim -- Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; A.K. Kalikov -- Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; G.G. Bereznichenko -- Altay CPSU Kraykom; A.A. Rozov -- Baku Azerbaijan Communist Party Gorkom; Ye.F. Pavlycheva, Pestrechinskiy CPSU Raykom, Tatar ASSR; L.D. Filippova -- Moscow Leninskiy Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant; and V.I. Balakirev, senior secretary of the party commission under the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The conference participants assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko that party control organ personnel will spare no effort, experience, and knowledge in order to successfully resolve the tasks facing them in the further enhancement of the standard of organization, discipline, and order and will make a worthy contribution to the successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The conference was attended by senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR and the RSFSR People's Control Committees, and representatives of other central organizations and departments and press organs.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS USSR SUPREME COURT PLENUM

FM211607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Court plenum was held under the chairmanship of V.I. Terebilov.

On the basis of reports by V.I. Zamyatin, chairman of the court's Civil Cases Collegium, A.M. Filatov, chairman of the court's Criminal Cases Collegium, and G.P. Baturov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Justice General Courts Department, the question of further increasing the courts' role in the struggle to preserve socialist property and strengthen state, contractual, and labor discipline at enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex was discussed.

The plenum noted that the need to ensure the further growth of agricultural production envisaged in the USSR Food Program and other party and government decisions require the courts to be more resolute in stopping instances of pilfering grain, feed, fuel, and lubricants and to step up the struggle against instances of the squandering of kolkhoz land, abuses, and thriftlessness in the procurement of agricultural products, and losses of food products during their transportation and sale.

The plenum requested the courts to be more prompt in investigating criminal cases concerning embezzlements and other crimes, as well as civil cases arising in the sphere of the production, transportation, processing, and storage of agricultural produce, capital construction, and land tenure.

The courts' attention was drawn to the fact that under existing legislation, rayon agro-industrial associations have the right to bring proceedings against procurement and service enterprises and organizations in order to exact from them sums not received or overpaid, on behalf of kolkhozes, interfarm and state-kolkhoz enterprises, and organizations, if such proceedings are not brought by the farms themselves.

When instances of the diverting of kolkhoz funds for purposes not connected with agricultural production are established, the courts are instructed to exact these sums from the organizations concerned on behalf of the kolkhozes, and at the same time to issue interlocutory orders bringing to the attention of the prosecutor's office and control organs the illegal use of kolkhoz funds, with a view to bringing the appropriate proceedings against the culpable officials.

In resolving property disputes connected with land tenure, the courts are instructed to bear in mind that kolkhozes have a right to make good losses suffered by them as a result of the confiscation or temporary occupation of plots of land for state or public needs, and also in the event of the failure to return land plots to their owners after the expiry of the term for which they were handed over for temporary use or if they are not returned in a condition suitable for their use as intended.

A crop grown on arbitrarily occupied plots of land is subject to repayment in kind. If repayment in kind is impossible, the cost is to be repaid according to state retail prices, or where these do not exist, according to the market prices obtained in the locality concerned at the time that proceedings are brought.

In view of the increased danger of embezzlements of livestock, grain, feed, and other agricultural produce, fuel, and lubricants, the plenum instructed the courts to find out whether all the culprits have been brought to book in every case, and to ensure strict punishment of malicious embezzlers and their accomplices.

The plenum stressed that in resolving the question of making good the damage caused by the embezzlement, spoilage, or shortage of agricultural produce, the courts should proceed on the basis that it must be made good in kind, by means of making it incumbent on the culprits to hand over livestock or agricultural produce of equal value and of the same kind and quality. Only if such restitution is impossible are they to be instructed to repay the appropriate sums in money. In particular, where there is culpable failure by citizens to return the livestock or poultry handed over to them on a contractual basis for raising, they must fully make good the losses on the basis for raising, they must fully make good the losses on the basis of the cost of livestock and poultry of the weight to which the citizen was contracted to raise them, and not at retail prices, but at the higher purchasing prices. Where the livestock and poultry, or the meat obtained from slaughtering them, have been sold at prices in excess of state purchasing prices, the full sum received is to be repaid.

In view of the considerable danger inherent in instances of the removal of parts from agricultural machines and their criminally negligent operation and use for personal purposes, and taking account of the considerable damage caused to agricultural production by such actions, the plenum specified that both the persons to whom the machinery is assigned and other persons may be subject to criminal proceedings for the illegal dismantling of machines for the purpose of making use of the subassemblies or components removed. Where the subassemblies and components removed are placed in the person's own ownership or the ownership of other persons, the deed should be classified as theft.

Responsibility for criminally negligent utilization or storage of tractors, trucks, combines, and other agricultural machines belonging to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state or cooperative organizations is borne by all persons on whom it is incumbent, under the relevant rules, to ensure the proper operation or storage of such machinery, including citizens who have been brought in for temporary agricultural work.

In the context of a report by USSR Supreme Court member P. Ya. Trubnikov the plenum also discussed the courts' application of legislation regulating relationships arising in connection with discoveries, inventions, rationalization proposals, and industrial prototypes.

As was pointed out in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the use of discoveries, inventions, rationalizers' proposals, and industrial prototypes in the national economy helps to accelerate scientific and technical progress, increase social production efficiency, and improve labor productivity and output quality. All-round protection of the rights of people responsible for discoveries, inventions, rationalization proposals, and industrial prototypes is of great importance in terms of further stimulating scientific and technical creativity. The correct and prompt settlement of these matters is a very important task for the courts.

The plenum explained that if the person responsible for an invention, discovery, rationalization proposal, or industrial prototype considers the financial award made as a result of his complaint to be incorrect or has not received a reply to his complaint within 15 days, he has the right to appeal to the court.

The courts will also hear disputes about authorship (coauthorship), a prime claim to a rationalization proposal, and the distribution of an award between coauthors and other disputes, apart from those which the law says should be settled by administrative or other bodies. It was stressed that people who have merely given technical or other assistance to the person responsible for a discovery, invention, rationalization proposal, or industrial prototype, but who have not played a creative part in it, cannot be regarded as coauthors.

When dealing with instances where a person has appropriated authorship, where someone has been forced to agree to coauthorship or to relinquish authorship, where the appropriate official has unjustifiably rejected a demand for an award by someone responsible for a discovery, invention, rationalization proposal, or industrial prototype, and other violations or authors' rights and legitimate interests, judges must consider the question of the responsibility of the culprits, even instituting criminal proceedings in appropriate cases.

On discovering instances where incorrect information has been submitted on the use of inventions, rationalization proposals, industrial prototypes, or other violations of the law, the courts must react by issuing an interlocutory decree and requesting the relevant organizations and officials to take steps to eliminate the shortcomings.

For verification purposes there were reports by A.A. Zdanovich, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Court, on Belorussian courts' fulfillment of legislative demands and the USSR Supreme Court plenum's resolutions on the practice of issuing interlocutory decrees, and by P.G. Tsuprenko, acting chairman of the Ukranian SSR Supreme Court, on the courts' fulfillment of legislation and progress in the fulfillment of the USSR Supreme Court plenum resolution on legal procedure in cases of speculation.

There was also an examination of appeals by the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and USSR general prosecutor on civil and criminal cases. The resolutions adopted on them guide the courts in the correction application of legislation and in stepping up the struggle against serious crimes and violations of state and labor discipline.

USSR General Prosecutor A.M. Rekunkov and USSR Justice Minister B.V. Kravtsov attend the plenum.

COMMISSIONS DISCUSS CONSERVATION IN KARELIA

LD231528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] A joint session of the commissions for nature conservation and rational utilization of natural resources of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today. It examined the work of the soviets of people's deputies of the Karelian ASSR on observance of legislation about protection of the natural environment. It was noted at the session that emission of polluted waste water has been considerably reduced in the republic. The planned assignments for recultivation of damaged lands are being overfulfilled. Over the past few years the area of woodland has been increased.

At the same time, the deputies noted serious shortcomings in the work of administrative and economic organs of the republic in this area. Sharp criticism was directed at the leaders of several enterprises that permit violations of the demands of the law of the USSR on protecting the atmosphere, land legislation, legislation on conservation of animal kingdom and other acts connected with conservation of the natural environment. Recommendations were adopted directed at eliminating the discovered shortcomings.

Kuznetsov Attends Meeting

LD232112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] A joint session of the Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin today. It examined the work of the soviets of people's deputies of the Karelian ASSR on the observance of legilsation to protect the national environment.

Taking part in the work of the commission were Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; heads of ministries and departments; and representatives from the council of ministers of union republics.

RIGA PARTY CHIEF ON ATTITUDES TO CRITICISM

PM231614 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 November in its second edition carries on page 3 a 2,000-word interview with Ya. Ya. Vagris, first secretary of Riga Latvian Communist Party Gorkom, by PRAVDA special correspondents L. Kurin and O. Meshkov. In the interview, entitled "According to Conscience, From the Heart. Commentary on Letters to PRAVDA," Vagris talks about the need for a party attitude toward criticism. He stresses the need to actually implement criticism instead of just talking about it "in general terms." He also praises people who admit their mistakes frankly and openly and deplores cases where people ignore criticism and complaints because of their own "self-importance" and "vanity." Vagris talks about his Gorkom's efforts "not only to list the various organizational or economic errors, but also to demonstrate who is actually to blame for them and to provide a party evaluation of them." "The spirit of benevolent and, at the same time, exacting criticism is transmitted to primary party organizations," Vagris says. "Only then can criticism from above be organically combined with criticism from below."

ARKHANGELSK OBLAST TRADE ABUSE PROBLEMS REMAIN

PM231540 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 14 November in its first edition carries on page 2 under the rubric "What Has Been Done Since the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee Investigation" a 2,000-word report from Arkhangelsk Oblast by special correspondent N. Demidov entitled "The Way to the Store Counter Is Long." The author writes that despite the fact that much has been done since the investigation into the organization of trade in Arkhangelsk Oblast a few months ago, many problems remain to be solved. Thus, trade floor space per 1,000 inhabitants totals 167 square meters in the oblast as against the norm of 195; over 9 months, trade failed to supply consumers with R33 million worth of goods; many leading trade personnel do not have higher education; 1 in 5 of the 946 trade workers who commited mercenary crimes in the oblast over the past 3 and 1/2 years held a leading position; insufficient publicity is given to abuses and frequently they are not followed up; according to the militia, oblast trade administration leaders shield their subordinates; and there have been instances where compromised leaders have simply been shifted from one post to another.

The author concludes: "It cannot be said that the Arkhangelsk Oblispolkom is not concerned about the prevailing situation," but it "lacks persistence in implementing the measures outlined," and "law enforcement organs focus on individual cases rather than a decisive struggle with evil in all its manifestations."

LATE REPORT: CPSU CC MEETING REPORTEDLY CANCELED

DW261009 Bonn DIE WELT in German 23 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] DW, Moscow -- The CPSU Central Committee's winter meeting expected for next Monday will not be held. The reason for this "unprecedented decision" must be sought in serious differences of opinion within the Soviet leadership, Western diplomats believe.

Possibly, head of party and state Konstantin Chernenko -- and the news agencies REUTER and AFP in their reports correspond with just that -- wants to avoid an openly erupting conflict over questions of policies or personnel.

Ustinov Sickness Possible Cause

DW261015 Bonn DIE WELT in German 23 Nov 84 p 1

[Carl Gustav Stroehm article]

[Text] Vienna -- Formally, the CPSU Central Committee is the party's supreme echelon between party congresses, but in reality the decisions are made in the Politburo. The Central Committee subsequently approves the decisions of the party top. Mostly this is but a matter of form: The decision has been made long ago in the most secluded circle. Yet, in times of crisis and in the event of unclear power relations at the top, the Central Committee indeed can play an independent role.

Krushchev, for example, with the help of the Army in 1957, had the Central Committee flown to Moscow from all over the Soviet Union to anticipate his party adversaries who already held a majority in the Politburo. When he was overthrown in 1964, his adversaries, under the leadership of Brezhnev, made sure they had the backing of the Central Committee's majority.

Thus, the rule is: A majority in the Politburo normally exercises control over the Central Committee, but if there is no clear majority in the Politburo -- and consequently no clear directive -- votes in the Central Committee become a phenomenon referred to as a "floating vote". It is then, depending on the situation and the skill of individual groups or persons in the Politburo, to gain control over this body and to effect potential changes.

The present postponement or cancellation of a Central Committee plenary meeting may also be linked with the fact that a key figure of the Politburo -- for instance, Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov -- is so ill that he cannot participate in votes and decisions of the Politburo.

Since the group to which Ustinov belongs (and which also includes Foreign Minister Gromyko) at the moment is not strong enough to hold its own in a vote while on the other hand having a sort of veto right, decisions and Central Committee meetings are simply postponed.

POLITBURO ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC TASKS VIEWED

FM2111113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Great Tasks Lie Ahead"]

[Text] The 4th year of the 5-year plan is drawing to a close; its final year lies ahead. Soviet people are preparing to greet it fittingly, profoundly aware that big responsible tasks await them.

The latest CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, in which the first secretaries of the union republic communist parties' central committees took part, examined the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1985.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko delivered a long speech at the session. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo fully approved the instructions and conclusions contained in his speech and deemed it necessary to make them the foundation of the activity of all party, state, and economic organs, public organizations, and labor collectives.

In many respects, 1985 will be an unusual year. It is the year of active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the year of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. "There is no doubt that all this imparts a special political thrust to the great work that awaits us in the new year," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted. "The work must proceed under the sign of mobilizing all forces to successfully complete the present 5-year plan and create a good and firm basis for the 12th 5-Year Plan."

The preparation of the draft plan and budget for 1985 required considerable efforts, and both our achievements and as yet uncompleted work were taken into account. It is known that, for a number of reasons, the rate of development of the national economy in 1981-1982 was somewhat lower than planned. The party realistically appraised the situation and elaborated effective measures aimed at overcoming the negative trends and accelerating economic growth. These measures produced their results -- the economy started to develop more dynamically. The last 2 years have been marked by positive improvements in the work of virtually all sectors of the national economy. Hopeful changes are taking place in agriculture, which was stated at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum. All this has had a favorable effect on Soviet people's living standard. That is the main criterion of the correctness of the party's economic policy and its adherence to the elaborated course.

What has made it possible to achieve such results? Primarily it is more purposeful and substantive work on the part of party organizations and soviet and state organs, both in the center and in the localities to improve leadership of economic building. Exactingness toward cadres of all ranks has been stepped up and their responsibility for the state of affairs has been increased. The strengthening of labor and production discipline as well as of organization has also had an effect. These measures have received the support of the whole people.

The positive improvements in the economy must be not only consolidated but also augmented by common efforts. The work results attest that the lag has not been successfully overcome in all places. This particularly concerns the fulfillment of the product mix plan. In some places there are feelings of indifference and complacency. There must be no place for such sentiments. Those who are still lagging behind must pull themselves up, those who are coping with the plan must catch up with the front-runners, and whose who are out in front must not slacken the pace.

The draft plan for the concluding year of the 5-year plan is aimed at consolidating and developing the positive trends in the economy. It lays down national economic growth rates in relation to general economic indicators, which are higher than average compared with the preceding years of the 5-year plan. The emphasis has been put on the intensification of social production. Sectors of the fuel and energy complex will be substantially developed and the gas and nuclear power industry will be developed at a high rate as before. Metallurgical industry and machine-building workers have great tasks to resolve. The saturation of agriculture and all sectors of the agro-industrial complex with modern equipment is being intensified and the supply of mineral fertilizers to the countryside is being increased. One of the key problems is capital construction: high growth rates and better provision of construction sites with materials, machines, and devices are planned here.

The plan's social section directly concerns every worker in the land of the soviets. It envisages a further increase in the population's material and cultural living standard and the consistent development of housing and social and consumer construction. In 1985 the population's real income will increase 3.3 percent, which is substantially higher than the average during the previous 4 years. The centralized raising of the wages of teachers and a number of agricultural workers categories will be continued. It is planned to extend benefits for Great Patriotic War veterans, and other important measures are planned, including measures connected with the implementation of the school reform.

Requirements for strengthening the country's defense capability are also duly taken into account.

The draft plan envisages the further development of foreign economic relations, and particularly intensive development with CEMA member-countries. All the provisions arising from the decisions and accords of the economic summit conference are taken fully into account.

The draft plan and budget accord with the guidelines of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and very fully embody the new and positive elements which have become part of the country's life in recent years.

Taking account of the discussion that has taken place, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved in the main the draft plan and budget for 1985. The USSR Council of Ministers was recommended to submit them for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"The task of organizing precise and purposeful work to implement everything that has been outlined is now coming to the fore," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted. "The question is like this: the plan must be fulfilled absolutely, and where possible and necessary, overfulfilled."

The common task that must permeate the work of all sectors and all enterprises is to improve management, make more effective use of resources, and produce greater results in work. In other words, it is to run the economy rationally. The distinctive feature of the present moment lies in raising all work to a qualitatively higher level, rationalizing all components of the production process.

The saving of material resources is a broad field of activity, and the approach now must be fundamentally different from before. Today we must not count on an uninterrupted increase in resources. Today it is thrift that is the most important source for ensuring production growth. A precise action plan for being economic must be elaborated at every enterprise, and its fulfillment must be strictly monitored. Why not, for instance, take the approach that every labor collective, following the example of the leading enterprises, sets itself the task of working for 2 days per year using supplies, raw materials, and fuel that has been saved.

The Central Committee Politburo supported the initiative of the country's leading collectives to create -- on the basis of the rational running of the economy -- funds of above-plan savings in enterprises, oblasts, krays, and republics, which will be channeled into labor collectives' social needs, primarily improving the population's medical services.

Special attention is being paid to the rational utilization of labor and the improvement of its productivity. The initiative of a number of collectives in carrying out jobs classified is very much in accord with this, for example. The party Central Committee recently approved the experience of such work by the collective of the Dnepropetrovsk Combine Plant. Ministries and local party, soviet, and trade union organs must ensure the dissemination of this initiative.

Rational management means constantly improving output quality. The draft plan for 1985 envisages important targets on this score, but they must be seen as the minimum of what remains to be done, for the situation regarding output quality is still not optimal. Sector ministries and central economic departments must place the work to improve quality on a reliable footing.

The basis for effective development is the broad introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production. While positively assessing the orientation of the draft plan toward creating and assimilating into production new types of machines and equipment and increasing the scale of introduction of advanced technologies and of product updating, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the same time that if we look at the problem of the development of science and technology from a wider perspective, the state of affairs in this sphere causes definite concern. For this reason the Politburo deemed it necessary to examine the question of accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving its management in all components of the economy at the next CPSU Central Committee plenum.

The prime task is to improve management and the whole economic machinery. The experiment to extend the independence and responsibility of enterprises of five ministries plays a big role here. Next year another 21 union and republic ministries will join the experiment. In addition, many oblasts' consumer service enterprises are changing over to the new system.

All our efforts in the economy have as their ultimate aim the people's well-being. Working people's incomes are growing year by year and demand is shifting increasingly to high quality goods. This is only natural. However, industry has proved unprepared for the change in demand. It continues to produce an abundance of goods of relatively low consumer standard and a dearth of high-quality goods in high demand. Leaders of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry have failed to ensure the necessary flexibility in studying and considering the short-term market and to display concern to restructure a number of important production facilities. This rebuke can also be leveled at many sectors of machine building producing goods for the population and also trade organizations. The party line here is abundantly clear -- to ensure the accelerated development of all sectors and components of the economy engaged in the production of goods and services for the population.

Success depends directly on a further improvement in the standard of party leadership of the economy and the utmost intensification of party political work among the masses. Promptitude and soundness of all actions by party committees and soviet and economic organs and all organizational and propaganda measures must be an immutable law. The powerful lever of socialist competition must be fully used. Production results depend to a considerable degree on how it is organized in labor collectives, what forms are chosen, and how publicity is ensured.

Union republic communist party central committees, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party committees, primary party organizations, ministries and departments, and soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs must ensure that organizational and mass political work is carried out aimed at fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan targets for 1985 and successfully completing the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo appealed to Communists and all working people of the country to actively join in socialist competition to implement the targets of the State Plan and to greet the 27th congress of Lenin's party with lofty achievements in labor. This appeal is meeting with a lively response in the hearts of Soviet people, who perceive the party's plans as their own vital cause.

JANUARY-OCTOBER INDUSTRY FIGURES PUBLISHED

PM211630 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47, Nov 84 (Signed to Press 12 Nov 84) p 10

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in 1st 10 Months of 1984"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has obtained from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures for the results of industry's work in January through October 1984.

The 10-month plan has been fulfilled for the sale of output, labor productivity growth, and the production of many of the most important types of articles.

The total volume of industry output increased 4.4 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity rose 4.1 percent over this period.

Figures for the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of output and rates of production and labor productivity growth broken down by ministry are cited below.

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Oct	Jan-Oct 1984 as percentage of Jan-Oct 1983	
	Output Sales Plan	Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	101	106	104
Petroleum Industry	100	100	97
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	101	102	102
Gas Industry	102	108	106
Coal Industry	100.6	101	101
Ferrous Metallurgy	102	103	104
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	103	104
Chemical Industry	102	106	106
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	100.5	105	103
Power Machine Building	102	108	109
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	101	104	105
Electrical Equipment Industry	102	105	108
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	108	108
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	102	106	107
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	102	106	109
Automotive Industry	102	105	105
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	101	106	107

Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	101	108	110
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	102	104	106
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	101	106	107
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	100.5	104	105
Construction Materials Industry	100.3	103	103
Light Industry	100.8	102	103
Food Industry	102	102	102
Fruit and Vegetable Farming	102	105	104
Meat and Dairy Industry	104	105	104
Fish Industry	103	104	104
Procurement	103	105	102
Medical Industry	100.8	107	107
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	101	108	106

The indicators for the fulfillment of the plan for output sales and for growth rates broken down by union republic (including industry of union subordination) are as follows:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Oct Output Sales Plan	Jan-Oct 1984 as Percentage of Jan-Oct 1983 in Terms of Output Volume
RSFSR	101	104.1
Ukrainian SSR	102	104.2
Belorussian SSR	102	106.2
Uzbek SSR	100.3	103.0
Kazakh SSR	101	104.2
Georgian SSR	102	106.4
Azerbaijan SSR	102	104.8
Lithuanian SSR	102	106.4
Moldavian SSR	103	103.5
Latvian SSR	102	104.8
Kirghiz SSR	102	106.5
Tajik SSR	103	104.6
Armenian SSR	102	106.5
Turkmen SSR	103	101.7
Estonian SSR	102	102.9

Production of the most important types of output was:

Type of Output	Output Produced in Oct 84	Output Produced in Jan-Oct 84	Jan-Oct 1984 as Percentage of Jan-Oct 1983
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	126	1213	105
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	51.5	512	99.6
Gas, billion cubic meters	51.6	483	110
Coal, million metric tons	59.6	594	99.5
Steel, million metric tons	13.0	129	102
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	9.1	89.8	102
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.6	15.8	101

Iron ore, million metric tons	21.1	206	100.9
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	2.4	25.6	104
Chemical plant protection (standard units), thousand metric tons	43.2	481	103
Caustic soda, million metric tons	0.2	2.5	104
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.1	20.9	103
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	0.4	4.0	111
Chemical fibers and yarns, million metric tons	0.1	1.2	105
Motor vehicle tires, millions	5.3	53.1	103
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.6	44.9	102
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	193	1973	108
of which, with digital program control	65.4	610	122
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	52.8	564	104
Program-controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), thousands	1.0	11.3	131
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	3.8	106
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	0.3	3.0	112
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	17.1	178	101
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	71.0	719	106
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, billion rubles	0.1	1.4	107
Tractors, million horsepower	4.8	42.2	103
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	0.3	3.0	104
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	0.2	2.2	107
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	10.2	99.0	102
Excavators, thousands	3.5	35.1	100.6
Commercial lumber (excluding minor timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	15.7	215	103
Paper, million metric tons	0.5	4.9	104
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	2.7	26.7	102
Cement, million metric tons	11.0	109	102
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises), million cubic meters	9.1	89.6	103
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	1.1	9.8	104
Knitted underwear and outerwear, billion items	0.2	1.4	103
Leather footwear, million pairs	68.5	628	103
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	1.0	8.0	107
Sausage products, million metric tons	0.3	2.7	104

Edible fish products, including canned fish, million rubles	0.7	5.9	103
Animal oil (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.1	1.4	103
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state raw materials resources), million metric tons	2.3	23.6	103
Margarine products (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.1	1.1	95
Vegetable oil (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.3	1.9	97
Clocks and watches, millions	6.0	56.0	97
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	77.4	748	103
Radio receivers, millions	0.8	7.8	102
Television sets, millions	0.8	7.5	105
of which, color sets	0.3	3.0	106
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	0.5	4.7	99.7
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	0.3	2.5	109
Washing machines, millions	0.4	3.8	107
Automobiles, millions	0.1	1.1	102
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	101	958	103
Furniture, billion rubles	0.7	6.3	106

Commentary on Summary

The results of industry's work over the 1st 10 months of 1984 have been summed up. On the whole, industry fulfilled the plan for the volume of output sales by 101.5 percent. All union republics and industrial ministries coped with the targets for output volume.

The overall volume of industrial production increased 4.4 percent compared with January-October last year and labor productivity in industry rose 4.1 percent over the same period. Some 95 percent of the increase in industrial output was obtained by means of the rise in labor productivity, as against the 90 percent estimated for the annual plan.

The planned level of labor productivity for the first 10 months of this year was achieved by all industrial ministries except the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production. In sectors such as heavy and transport machine building, the electrical equipment industry, chemical and petroleum machine building, instrument making, construction, road, and communal machine building, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and certain others, the entire increase in industrial production was obtained through labor productivity growth.

The January-October plan for the extraction of gas and the production of cast iron, ready-rolled ferrous metal, chemical plant protection agents, automobile tires, tractors, paper, cotton and woolen textiles, refrigerators and freezers, televisions, radio receivers, granulated sugar, animal fat, vegetable oil, and whole milk products has been overfulfilled.

Since the start of the year the country has obtained more than 8 billion cubic meters of gas, 20 million rubles worth of metal-cutting machine tools, 1,000 tractors, and 85 million rubles worth of instruments and automation equipment over and above the plan.

At the same time, the plan was not fulfilled in January-October in terms of the additional target for the extraction and primary refining of oil and the production of commercial timber, lumber, and cement; the plan for the first 10 months for the production of coke and mineral fertilizers was not fulfilled.

The fulfillment of output delivery commitments in accordance with concluded contracts and schedules issued for execution improved somewhat. However, a large number of production associations and enterprises are still failing to fulfill their contractual commitments. Considerable lags in the fulfillment of contractual commitments in January-October were permitted by associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming.

As noted above, the plan for the first 10 months for labor productivity growth was fulfilled by the majority of industrial ministries. Most ministries are also fulfilling the socialist pledges adopted for a 1-percent above-plan labor productivity increase. At the same time, the level of labor productivity achieved in a number of ministries in January-October is not ensuring the fulfillment of the socialist pledges adopted for the year. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry will have to considerably increase labor productivity growth rates in order to fulfill the pledges adopted for the year in the period remaining until the year's end.

The growth of labor productivity in January-October outstripped the average growth of workers' wages in industry as a whole in most industrial ministries too. Average wage growth in the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry outstripped the labor productivity increase.

The January-October plan for output prime cost has been fulfilled. On the whole, socialist pledges for a further 0.5-percent reduction of output prime cost in industry are being fulfilled too. While plan targets have been fulfilled, the pledges that were adopted in the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry are not being fulfilled. The material expenditure limit targets were fulfilled in January-October in industry as a whole. Material expenditure per ruble of goods produced fell by 0.5 percent in comparison with the same period last year.

Major new projects have been commissioned on the eve of the Great October holiday. In a number of cases, however, the established schedules for assimilating the planned capacity of the commissioned enterprises and projects are not being ensured. In particular, the startup of capacities for the production of liquid chlorine at the Dzerzhinsk "Kaprolaktam" Association (Gorkiy Oblast) and lift trucks at the Charentsavan Lift Truck Plan (Armenian SSR) is considerably behind the prescribed schedules.

In the period that remains until the end of the year, the collectives of industrial associations and enterprises must substantially increase the production growth rates of those products for which lags have been permitted since the start of the year.

It must be a matter of honor for every labor collective to eradicate the existing shortcomings in work and make fuller use of production reserves in order to successfully fulfill the plan targets and adopted socialist pledges for 1984 and first and foremost the contracts and pledges for an above-plan labor productivity increase and a reduction in output prime cost.

LIVESTOCK OFFICIAL EXAMINES INDUSTRY'S EFFICIENCY

LD231432 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 23 November carries a talk by Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Kozhenvnikov, deputy head of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Main Livestock-Raising Administration.

Kozhenvnikov says that there are still many farms, particularly in the Central Asian republics of Kirgiziya and Kazakhstan where more feed than norm is used. The main reason for this is an imbalance in the animal feed of the main nutritional substances, vitamins and microelements. It has been calculated that farms are consuming above the norm around 10 percent of the gross production of feed per feed unit annually because of an insuffieciency of protein and carbons, particularly in the winter period. Much has been done to increase the production of coarse and succulent feed. In the last 4 years, hay procurements have grown by 16 million tons, that is by one-third. More succulent feed is being procured, particularly combined silage for pigs. The quality of feed has risen and the preparation of it has spread. As a result, the production of meat, milk, and other produce has risen significantly and the consumption of grain feed on farms has been reduced by more than 10 million tons.

Kozhevnikov goes on to say that there are still farms, however, where managers and specialists consider a ration sufficiently rich if it has a large quantity of concentrated feed in it, forgetting that an increased consumption of grain feed frequently leads to a disruption of the physiological functions of the organism. Thus, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have as one of their most important tasks a significant increase in the production of hay, feed root crops, combined silage for pigs, and the raising of feed quality.

Enterprises of the meat, milk, and foodstuffs industry, he says, must also do a great deal in the introduction of waste-free technology for the processing of agricultural produce. However, feed resources are not yet being used efficiently everywhere. Many farms in Perm Oblast are lagging behind their productivity in November, although their reserves of coarse and succulent feed are no less than last year. The main reason is that it is being used badly. Since the beginning of November every fourth feed shop has been out of operation at cattle farms in the oblast. Feed procurement machinery is not being used efficiently in a number of farms in Kazakhstan and Armenia and in Volgograd, Sverdlovsk, Kirov, and Chita Oblasts, in Altay and Khabarovsk Krays and in the Udmurt ASSR. Here, the engineering and technical repair services of the State Committee for Agricultural Machinery are seriously at fault, whose enterprises are not fully supplying farms and feed shops with repair materials and spare parts and are not providing sufficient aid in the technical servicing of equipment.

Kozhenvnikov continues by saying that tasks for raising livestock productivity are now being brought to the forefront and there are possibilities for this on most farms. This is shown by the results of the work of livestock breeders in many rayons, oblasts, and republics. Livestock breeders in Lithuania and Moldavia, Leningrad, Moscow, Crimea, Sakhalin, and Murmansk Oblasts and in the Karelian ASSR are obtaining more than 3,000 kg of milk per cow annually on average. Farms in the Estonian SSR have an average productivity for cows this year of around 3,800 kg of milk. Livestock on farms in the Baltic republics, a number of oblasts of the RSFSR and the Ukraine are producing 400 kg and more meat.

Kozhevnikov says that the productivity of livestock remains low on a number of farms. Many cattle are below weignt and undernourished. Cattle are being inefficiently exploited in many farms of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kirgiziya, and in Kalinin, Ivanovo, Bryansk, and certain other oblasts. For this reason, managers and specialists on farms must take urgent measures to improve the conditions of upkeep of cattle, particularly young cattle, and to introduce the proper order into selection and breeding work with herds.

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS MVD OFFICIAL ON MILITIA WORK

PM211625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Interview with Major General of the Internal Service V. Gladyshev, chief of the USSR MVD Political Directorate, by Correspondent V. Khalin: "Protecting Law and Order" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] In accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, a course toward further consolidating the socialist rule of law is being consistently pursued in our country. The work of the Soviet Militia is geared toward this end.

Major General of the Internal Service V. Gladyshev, chief of the USSR MVD Political Directorate, has been telling PRAVDA correspondent V. Khalin how the guardians of law and order have been tackling their tasks.

"With regard to the political organs themselves," Comrade Gladyshev noted, "their paramount duty is to ensure that every militia staffer has an in-depth understanding of party policy and its demands regarding law enforcement work, that he fulfills his official and public duty irreproachably, shows high political and class vigilance, protects the state's interests resolutely, is ready to come promptly to citizens' aid, and to protect their rights, life, and health against criminal encroachment.

While focusing their efforts on vital organizational work, the political sections pay main attention to further improving the activity of party organizations, strengthening the party nucleus within internal affairs subunits, and raising the standard of leadership of Komsomol organizations.

This is how Captain of Militia N. Zasypkin, chief of the political unit of the Leninskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department in Leningrad, Captain of Militia V. Pyatakov, deputy chief of political affairs of the Zhovtnevyy Rayon Internal Affairs Department in Kiev, and many other political workers are working.

Strengthening the socialist rule of law and raising the standard of work of all subunits and all staffers are objects of special concern for leading personnel and the party political apparatus. There can be no room in the militia for people who are politically immature or morally unsound.

This approach, combined with organizational and ideological-educational measures, has made it possible to tangibly boost the spirit of demandingness and exactingness within internal affairs organs and the high responsibility for the situation in collectives and the profession's prestige.

The militia's strength lies in its links with the masses. It receives good assistance from people's volunteer militia detachments, comrades' courts, and other public groups. One may say that, in our country, the campaign for exemplary public order has become a nationwide affair. We are persistently improving the style and methods of our work in the knowledge that we have the constant and all-around support of working people.

The operational services and subunits involved in the protection of public order have been strengthened recently. Paramount attention is being paid to stiffening the measures designed to combat bribery, speculation, and encroachments on socialist property. A persistent campaign is being waged agaist hooliganism, drunkenness, parasitism, the squandering of state resources, and misuse of official positions. However, it would be rash to claim that the activity of the internal affairs organs already fully meets the demands and tasks set by the party.

There are still many unresolved problems. Today, when celebrating the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Militia, we are directing personnel toward further improving their operational and service activity and analyzing shortcomings self-critically, and are outlining realistic ways of eliminating them. Veterans, the Soviet Militia's great asset, are making a large contribution to this. They educate young staffers, tirelessly and purposefully help them to master their particular skill, and instill in them a love for their profession.

This year thousands of skilled workers, experts in the national economy, workers, and kolkhoz members came to us on party and Komsomol permits and on assignment from labor collectives. Many of these people are Communists or Komsomol members. They included Militia Junior Lieutenant V. Karpov, divisional inspector of the Internal Affairs Department of the Proletarskiy Rayispolkom in Tula, who was assigned to the internal affairs organs for service by the collective of the "Tulachermet" production association, and Captain of Militia M. Borovkov, a rayon soviet deputy who, until recently, was first secretary of the Zelenogradskiy Komsomol Raykom and is now chief for political affairs at the Zelenograd Gorispolkom Internal Affairs Department in Moscow.

The examination at meetings of working people's collectives of candidates recommended to us for service and the reports on their work are a reliable guarantee of the high-quality selection of cadres and an important means of further broadening the militia's ties with the people. This measure will help to strengthen the militia's ranks in the future, also, and will serve to further increase the responsibility of labor collectives for maintaining public order.

The selection and assignment of people for service is an important step. However, professional training, the consolidation of cadres, and the creation of a reliable skilled nucleus in every subunit is just as important. Much painstaking work is needed to instill in recruits a genuine interest in work and to foster a creative attitude toward it.

It is important to ensure that every militia staffer has a rigorous immunity and psychological steadfastness in the face of those negative phenomena that are met in the struggle against crime and raises the militia's standing in the population's eyes through his practical deeds. Subunit leaders, party organizations, and political organs of the MVD are working persistently to resolve this task.

Militia personnel carry out their responsible obligations to defend the state's interests and Soviet citizens' rights and dignity conscientiously, honorably, and with a lofty sense of duty. Many of our staffers have been awarded orders and medals for their courage and selflessness. They include Militia Lieutenant V. Shramko, senior divisional inspector of the Prokopyevsk Gorispolkom Internal Affairs Department in Kemerovo Oblast, and Militia Senior Lieutenant D. Gelashvili, superintendent of criminal investigations of Sukhumskiy Rayispolkom Internal Affairs Department in Georgia, who have been awarded Orders of the Red Star, and many others.

Under the CPSU"s leadership and with the public's broad support, the Soviet Militia will continue to resolutely guard the gains of the October Revolution and the socialist rule of law.

MILITARY TU CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PROGRESS

PM251417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unatttributed report: "Influencing the Labor Process More Actively"]

[Text] The 27th Conference of USSR Ministry of Defense Trade Union Organizations has just been held.

L. Kostenko, chairman of the joint committee of USSR Ministry of Defense trade union organizations, delivered a report on the joint committee's work during the report period.

The conference discussed the tasks for trade union organizations stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session. The report and the conference participants' speeches comprehensively analyzed the state of affairs in labor collectives and trade unions' participation in launching socialist competition and generalizing and disseminating frontrank experience. It was noted that the trade union conference was being held at a time of a nationwide movement to successfully fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan and worthily greet the 27th Communist Party Congress. Under these conditions and under the leadership of political organs and party organizations the work of trade union aktivs to mobilize labor collectives to fulfill production plans and strengthen labor discipline has been activated and the influence of trade union organizations on the labor process and its results increased.

The movement for a communist attitude to labor and high labor standards has been further developed. Socialist competition has been well organized in the trade union organizations where the trade union committees are chaired by L. Lavrentyeva, A. Sereda, G. Mukhortov, R. Voronova, and others. Workers and employees are actively involved in socialist competition under the slogan "40 shock days for the 40th anniversary of the great victory."

At the same time it was noted that the work standard of a number of trade union committees and organizations still by no means fully corresponds to the demands and tasks of the day. The poor utilization of socialist competition's educational role is a serious deficiency in the work of trade union organizations. Socialist competition is often conducted formally. This has happened in the collectives where the trade union committees are chaired by A. Vasilyev, V. Gorchakov, V. Chub, T. Galkina, and certain others.

The conference was addressed by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops, participated in the conference's work.